Micronics U3000/4000

Ultrasonic Flowmeter

User Manual

Through measurement comes control

Micronics Ltd, Knaves Beech Business Centre, Davies Way, Loudwater,
High Wycombe, Bucks HP10 9QR.

Telephone: +44 (0)1628 810456 **Facsimile**: +44 (0)1628 531540 **E-mail**: sales@micronicsltd.co.uk

www.micronicsflowmeters.com

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1: General Description

1.1 Introduction

This manual describes the operation of the U3000/U4000 flowmeter. The flowmeter is designed to work with clamp-on transducers to enable the flow of a liquid within a closed pipe to be measured accurately without needing to insert any mechanical parts through the pipe wall or protrude into the flow system.

Using ultrasonic *transit time* techniques, the U3000/U4000 is controlled by a micro-processor system which contains a wide range of data that enables it to be used with pipes having an outside diameter ranging from 13mm up to 2000mm and constructed of almost any material. The instrument will also operate over a wide range of fluid temperatures.

The basic features of the U3000 and U4000 are identical. However, the standard U4000 can also perform data logging, has RS232 and USB communications interfaces.

U3000/U4000 standard features:

- Large, easy to read graphic display with backlight.
- Simple to follow dual function keypad.
- Simple 'Quick Start' set up procedure.
- Continuous signal monitoring.
- Isolated pulse output.
- Isolated current output (4-20mA, 0-20mA or 0-16mA).
- Password-protected menu operation for secure use.
- Signal diagnostics.
- Multi-function alarm outputs.
- Operates from Mains, 24Va.c. or 24Vd.c.

U4000 additional standard features:

- 98k stored data points.
- Logging of Flows and Volume totals.
- RS232 and USB output.

The U4000 can accommodate a number of options that are not available on the U3000. These include:

- Heat Meter
- MODBUS
- Further options are being developed and will be released during 2010.

Volumetric flow rates are displayed in l/h, l/min, l/sec, gal/min, gal/h, USgals/min, USgals/h, Barrel/h, Barrel/day, m^3/s, m^3/min, m^3/h. Linear velocity is displayed in metres or feet per second.

When operating in the 'Flow Reading' mode the total volumes, both positive and negative, are displayed up to a maximum 12-digit number.

The flowmeter can be used to measure clean liquids or oils that have less than 3% by volume of particulate content. Cloudy liquids such as river water and effluent can be measured along with cleaner liquids such as demineralised water.

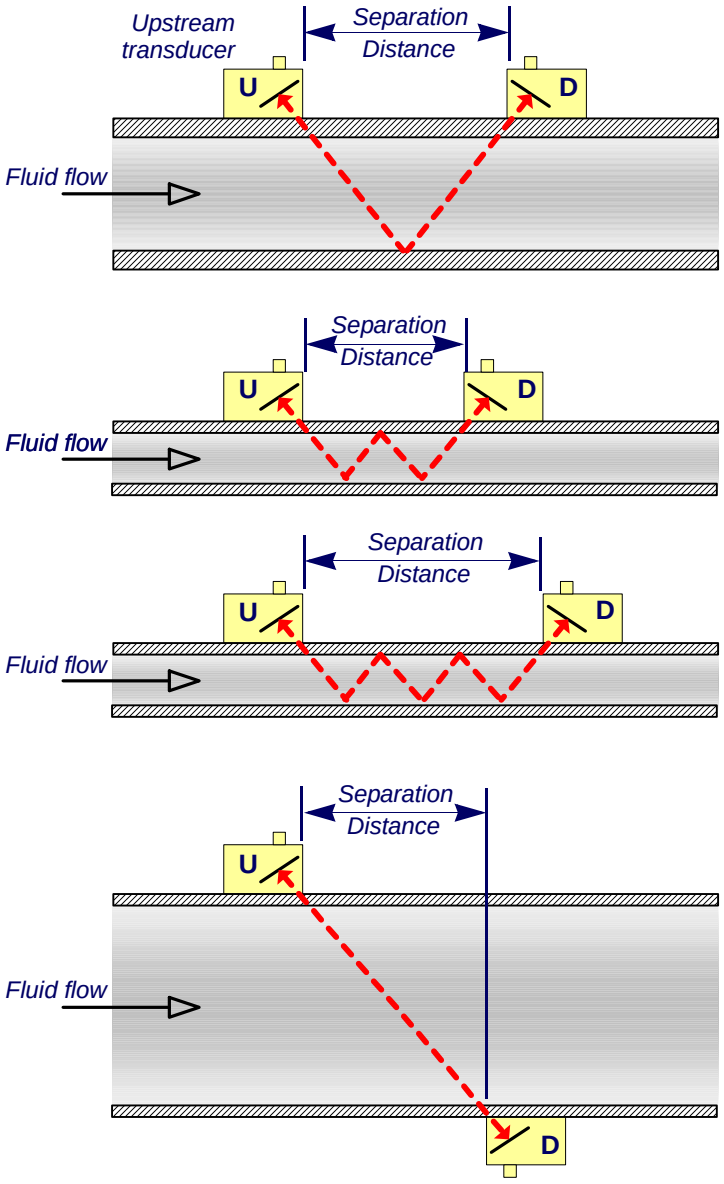
Typical U3000/U4000 applications include:

- River water.
- Seawater.
- Potable water.
- Demineralised water.
- Treated water.

Both the U3000 and U4000 have ‘A’ and ‘B’ model options, which refer to the transducer type provided. Thus a U3000A will be supplied with type ‘A’ transducers which are designed to work with pipe diameters between 13mm - 115mm; whereas a U4000B will be supplied with type ‘B’ transducers which are designed to work with pipe diameters between 50mm - 2000mm. Both sets of transducers use a common mounting system for pipe attachment. Throughout this manual any reference to ’U3000/U4000’ applies to both U3000A/B and U4000A/B model variants unless otherwise stated.

Note: *Type ‘A’ and ‘B’ probe sets are fully interchangeable and the alternative probe kit can be purchased separately if required to extend the usable range of the instrument.*

1.2 Principles of Operation



Reflex mode
This is the mode most commonly used. The two transducers (U & D) are attached to the pipe in line with each other and the signals passing between them are reflected by the opposite pipe wall.
The separation distance is calculated by the instrument in response to entered data concerning the pipe and fluid characteristics.

Reflex mode (double bounce)
In this mode the separation distance is calculated to give a double bounce. This is most likely to occur if the pipe diameter is so small that the calculated reflex mode separation distance would be impractical for the transducers in use.

Reflex mode (triple bounce)
This illustration goes one step further to show a triple bounce situation. This would normally apply when working with very small pipes relative to the transducer range in use.

Diagonal mode
This mode might be selected by the instrument where relatively large pipes are concerned. In this mode the transducers are located on opposite sides of the pipe but the separation distance is still critical in order for the signals to be received correctly.

This mode might be used with the standard ‘A’ & ‘B’ transducer sets but for really large pipe installation the optional transducer set ‘D’ might be recommended.

Figure 1.1 Operating modes

When ultrasound is transmitted through a liquid the speed at which the sound travels through the liquid is accelerated slightly if it is transmitted in the same direction as the liquid flow and decelerated slightly if

transmitted against it. The difference in time taken by the sound to travel the same distance but in opposite directions is therefore directly proportional to the flow velocity of the liquid.

The U3000/U4000 system employs two ultrasonic transducers attached to the pipe carrying the liquid and compares the time taken to transmit an ultrasound signal in each direction. If the sound characteristics of the fluid are known, the instrument's microprocessor can use the results of the transit time calculations to compute the fluid flow velocity. Once the flow velocity is known the volumetric flow can be easily calculated for a given pipe diameter.

The system can be set up to operate in one of four modes determined mainly by the pipe diameter and the type of transducer set in use. The diagram in Figure 1.1 illustrates the importance of applying the correct separation distance between the transducers to obtain the strongest, and therefore most reliable, signal.

1.3 Supplied Hardware

The supplied U3000/U4000 components are shown in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2 Standard U3000/U4000 equipment

U3000/U4000Standard equipment

- Instrument with backlit graphic display.
- Transducer cables (x2) 5 metres long.
- Transducers 'A-ST' x2 (U3000/U4000A) for use with pipes ranging 13mm – 115mm.
- Transducers 'B-ST' x2 (U3000/U4000B) for use with pipes ranging 50mm – 2000mm.
- USB cable and RS232-C cable (U4000).
- Guide rail for use with 'A' or 'B' transducers.
- Steel bands used to secure the transducer guide rails to the pipe.
- Acoustic couplant.
- User documentation.

U3000/U4000 Optional equipment

- High temperature transducer sets ‘A-HT’ and ‘B-HT’ (-20°C to +200°C).
- Transducer set 'D' - used for monitoring pipes of 1500mm to 5000mm diameter, over a temperature range -20°C to +80°C. This kit is supplied in a separate case and includes the sensors together with ratchet straps and guide rails for attaching to the pipe.

U4000 Optional equipment

- *Heat Meter:* This option allows the U4000 to calculate the heat energy between an inlet and outlet pipe at different temperatures for a given flow rate. It comprises a plug-in board that performs the energy calculation. This option requires two sets of Pt100 4-wire temperature probes.
- *Process Control Busses:* The first of these to be offered will be the MODBUS protocol using EIA/RS-232 or EIA/RS-485 physical layer.

1.4 U3000/U4000 Instrument

The U3000/U4000 is a microprocessor controlled instrument operated through a menu system using an inbuilt LCD display and keypad. It can be used to display the instantaneous fluid flow rate or velocity, together with totalised volumes. The instrument can also provide an isolated current output, or variable pulse output, proportional to the measured flow rate which can be scaled to suit a particular flow range. Finally, two isolated alarm outputs are provided which can be configured in a number of ways. For example, to operate when the flow rate exceeds a specified maximum or minimum limit.

In addition, the U4000 can function as a data logger. When operating in this mode the logged data can be output to the instrument's memory, to a PC (via the RS232 or USB serial interfaces), or simultaneously to both memory and PC. When logging to memory only, the logged data can be downloaded to the PC at a later time. Both the flow rate and +/- Totals can be logged, with up to 96K logging events stored internally.

1.4.1 Connections

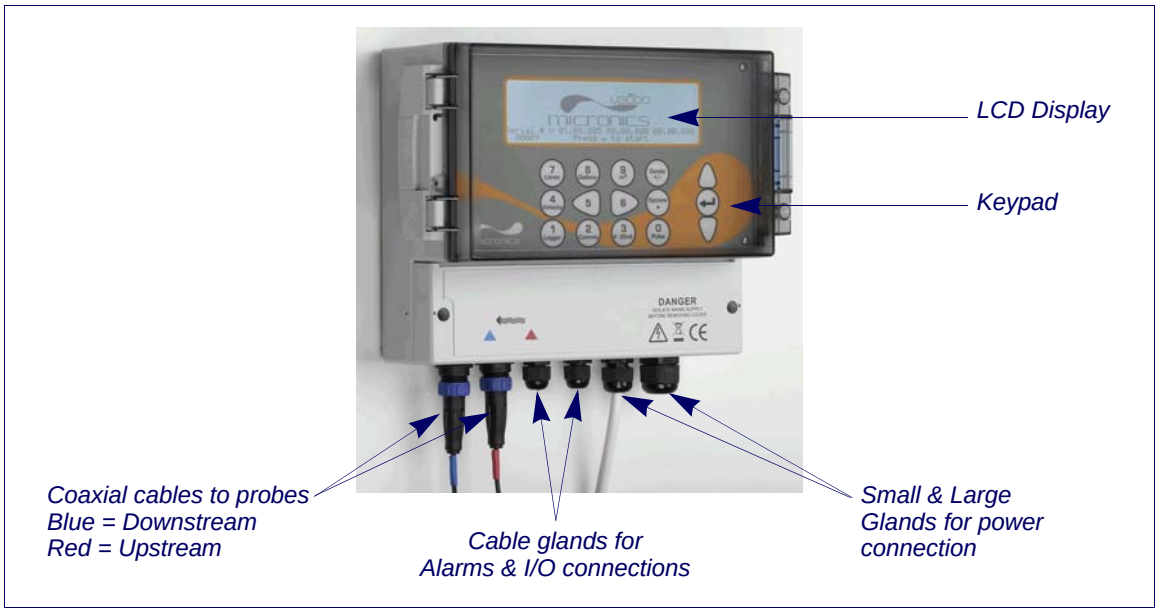


Figure 1.3 Instrument details

Transducer connections

The transducer probes are connected to two coaxial sockets located on the bottom left-hand of the instrument. The silk-screen above these connectors show a red and blue triangle and a direction of flow symbol. For a positive flow reading, it is important that the upstream transducer is connected to the RED socket and the downstream transducer to the BLUE one. It is safe to connect or disconnect the cable while the instrument is switched on.

USB connection (U4000 only)

A USB cable is supplied as part of the U4000 kit and can be connected between the U4000 instrument and a PC to download logged data. The USB connector, located on the top left hand side of the flowmeter as shown in Figure 2.2, uses a Bulgin screwed type connector to preserve the enclosure's IP 65 rating.

RS232 Connection (U4000 only)

An RS232 cable is supplied as part of the U4000 kit to allow communications with a PC or printer. The RS232 cable can be inserted through one of the Alarms & I/O cable glands as shown in Figure 2.2.

4-20mA, 'Pulse', and Alarm I/O connections

The 4-20mA, 'pulse', and alarm I/O cables enter the bottom of the instrument via two cable glands and are connected internally to a terminal block. Full details of the terminal connections are provided in Chapter 2 (Installation) and Chapter 7 (Options).

Power supply

Two cable glands on the bottom right-hand side of the instrument are available for the power supply cable. Two sizes of glands are provided to accept cables of different diameters.

1.4.2 Keypad

The instrument is configured and controlled via a 15-key tactile membrane keypad, as shown in Figure 1.4.

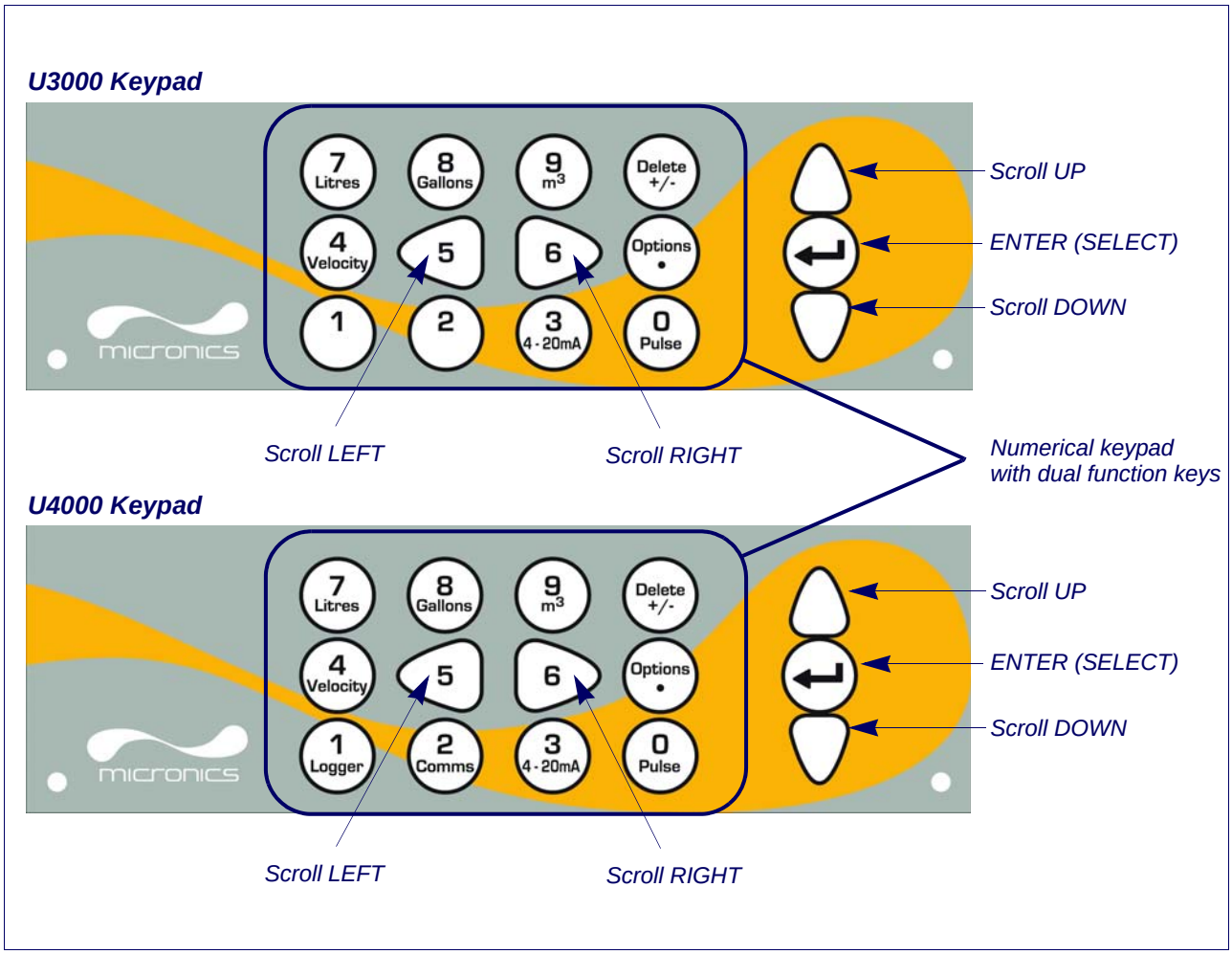


Figure 1.4 U3000/U4000 Keypad

Menus and the menu selection keys

Note: *As a security measure, once the instrument has been set-up for the first time a password is required to gain subsequent access to the operating menus.*

The U3000/U4000 menus are arranged hierarchally with the `MAIN MENU` being at the top level. Menu navigation is achieved by three keys located on the right hand side of the keypad which are used to scroll `UP` and `DOWN` a menu list and `SELECT` a menu item. When scrolling through a menu an arrow-shaped cursor moves up and down the left hand side of the screen to indicate the active menu choice which can then be selected by pressing the `ENTER` (`SELECT`) key.

Some menus have more options than can be shown on the screen at the same time, in which case the overflowed choices can be brought into view by continuing to scroll `DOWN` past the bottom visible item. Menus generally 'loop around' if you scroll beyond the first or last items.

If you select `Exit` on any menu it usually takes you back one level in the menu hierarchy, but in some cases it may go directly to the '`Flow Reading`' screen.

Some screens require you to move the cursor left and right along the display as well as up and down. This is achieved using keys 5 (scroll `LEFT`) and 6 (scroll `RIGHT`).

Dual function numerical keypad

The block of keys shown in the centre of the keypad in Figure 1.4 are dual function keys. They can be used to enter straight-forward numerical data, select the displayed flow units or provide quick access to frequently required control menus.

1.4.3 Power supply

Mains supply

As standard, the instrument is designed to work with a mains supply of 86-236V and 50/60Hz. A 500mA mains supply fuse is located adjacent to the mains power connection (see Figure 2.3).

24V Supply

An alternative 24V a.c./d.c. power supply module is available as a factory (distributor) fitted option. This supply is protected by a resettable solid-state fuse located on the U3000/U4000 motherboard. If this fuse opens it can be reset by isolating the 24V supply.

Power failure

The instrument will automatically power-up and become operational when the input power is applied. In the event of a power failure the instrument's configuration parameters are stored in non-volatile memory, which then allows the instrument to return to normal operation immediately power is restored.

On the U4000 a real time clock (RTC) records the date/time of any power disruptions and time-stamps any such occurrence in the output log. All data logging ceases while power is unavailable.

1.4.4 Expansion modules (U4000 only)

The U4000 motherboard contains a standard plug-in communications module which provides RS232 and USB functions. An expansion slot is available which can be used to extend the functionality of the U4000 to include a Heat Meter or a range of process control interface options through a plug-in expansion module.

Details of available plug-in modules and other optional equipment are given in Chapter 7.

2: Installation

2.1 Safety Precautions and Warnings

WARNING

LETHAL VOLTAGES

You may be exposed to potentially lethal (mains) voltages when the terminal cover of this instrument is removed. Always isolate the supply to this instrument before removing the terminal cover.

WARNING

LETHAL VOLTAGES

This instrument must be installed by an electrically qualified technician aware of the potential shock hazards presented when working with mains powered equipment

Caution

IP65 Enclosure Protection

Blanking plugs are fitted to the cable glands on leaving the manufacturer. In order to preserve the enclosure's IP65 rating, ensure that the blanking plugs remain fitted in any unused cable gland.

2.2 Installing the U3000/U4000 instrument

2.2.1 Positioning the instrument

The U3000/U4000 instrument should be installed as close as conveniently possible to the pipe-mounted ultrasonic sensors. Standard transducer cables are 5 metres in length with 3 metre cables being optionally available. Where, for operational reasons, it is not possible to mount the instrument this close to the sensors, bespoke cables of up to 100m can be provided – consult Micronics Ltd for further information and availability.

A suitable mains supply must be available to power the instrument (an optional 24V a.c./d.c. supply module is available). The external supply must be suitably protected and connected via an identifiable isolator. A 500mA fuse is fitted internally in the instrument's input supply line.

2.2.2 Mounting the instrument

Ideally the U3000/U4000 enclosure should be fixed to a wall using three M4 screws – see Figure 2.3.

1. Remove the U3000/U4000 terminal cover.
2. Fix a screw into the wall at the required point to align with the mounting keyhole on the back of the enclosure.
3. Attach the enclosure to the wall using the keyhole screw mounting.
4. Align the enclosure then mark out the positions for the two remaining screw fixings through the slots near the bottom corners of the enclosure. Then remove the enclosure, and drill (and plug) the fixing points.
5. Clear the site of any dust/debris then mount the enclosure on the wall.

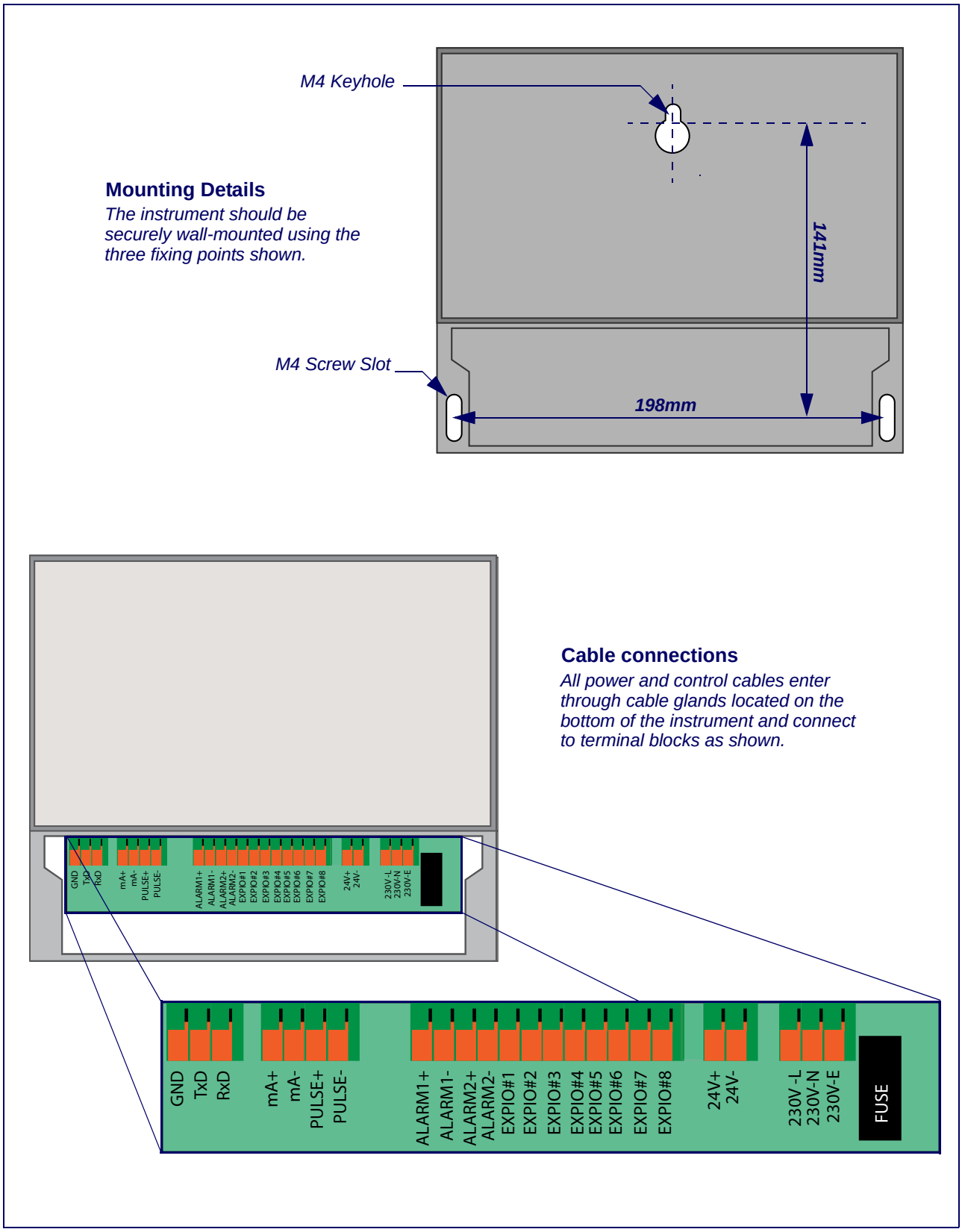


Figure 2.1 U3000/U4000 Mounting and connection details

2.2.3 Connecting the instrument

All cables enter the instrument through the (4) cable glands provided and are connected to terminal blocks which are located behind a safety cover. The terminal blocks use a spring-loaded securing mechanism which is opened by lifting the orange tab situated on the top of the terminal connection.

Control & monitoring cables

Depending on the fitted options, any of the following control and monitoring cables may be required:

- *Current output* – a 4-20mA, 0-16mA, or 0-20mA monitoring signal is output at terminal `mA+` and `mA-`. (`mA+` is the current output terminal and `mA-` is the return terminal).
- *Pulse output* – an opto-isolated pulse output is available at terminals `PULSE+` and `PULSE-` (`PULSE+` is the pulse output terminal and `PULSE-` is the return terminal).
- *Alarm Outputs* – two programmable, multifunction alarm outputs are available using MOSFET, SPNO relays. The relays are rated at 48V/500mA continuous load, and are connected to terminals ALARM1+, ALARM1-, ALARM2+ and ALARM2- respectively.
- *RS232 Interface (U4000 only)* – an RS232 interface is provided to allow logged data to be downloaded to a PC or RS232 compatible printer. The interface is connected to terminal `TxD` (data transmitted from the U4000) `RxD` (data received by the U4000) and `GND` (signal ground).
- *Expansion ports (U4000 only)* – terminals `EXPIO#1` to `EXPIO#8` are used for I/O connections to a number of optional expansion boards that may be fitted to the U4000 expansion slot. Details of the available options are provided in Chapter 7.

1. Remove the terminal block cover.
2. Route the control and monitoring cables through the two smaller cable glands.
3. Cut the wires to length, strip back the insulation by approximately 10mm and connect them into the required terminals as described above and identified in Figure 2.1.
4. On completion, tighten the cable glands to ensure the cables are held securely.

USB Connection (U4000 only)

Figure 2.2 U4000 USB Connection

A Mini-USB connector is available at the left-hand side of the enclosure to which the USB cable provided can be attached, as shown in Figure 2.2. The free end of the USB cable can be plugged directly into any PC USB port.

Power connections

WARNING

LETHAL VOLTAGES

Ensure the power cable is isolated from the mains supply.
Do not apply mains voltage with the terminal cover removed.

The instrument can be powered from a mains supply (86 - 264V a.c., 47/63Hz) or from a 24V a.c./d.c. supply if it is fitted with a 24V supply module.

1. Route the power cable through one of the two cable glands on the right hand side of the instrument, below the power connection terminals, using the gland most suitable for the cable diameter.
2. Cut the wires to length, strip back the insulation by approximately 10mm and connected to them into the correct power supply terminals identified in Figure 2.1.
3. On completion, tighten the cable glands to ensure the cables are held securely.
4. Refit the terminal block cover.

2.3 Installing The Ultrasonic Transducers

2.3.1 Transducer positioning

In many applications an even flow velocity profile over a full 360° is unattainable due, for example, to the presence of air turbulence at the top of the flow and possibly sludge in the bottom of the pipe. Experience has shown that the most consistently accurate results are achieved when the transducer guide rails are mounted at 45° with respect to the top of the pipe.

The U3000/U4000 equipment expects a uniform flow profile as a distorted flow will produce unpredictable measurement errors. Flow profile distortions can result from upstream disturbances such as bends, tees, valves, pumps and other similar obstructions. To ensure a uniform profile the transducers must be mounted far enough away from any cause of distortion such that it no longer has an effect.

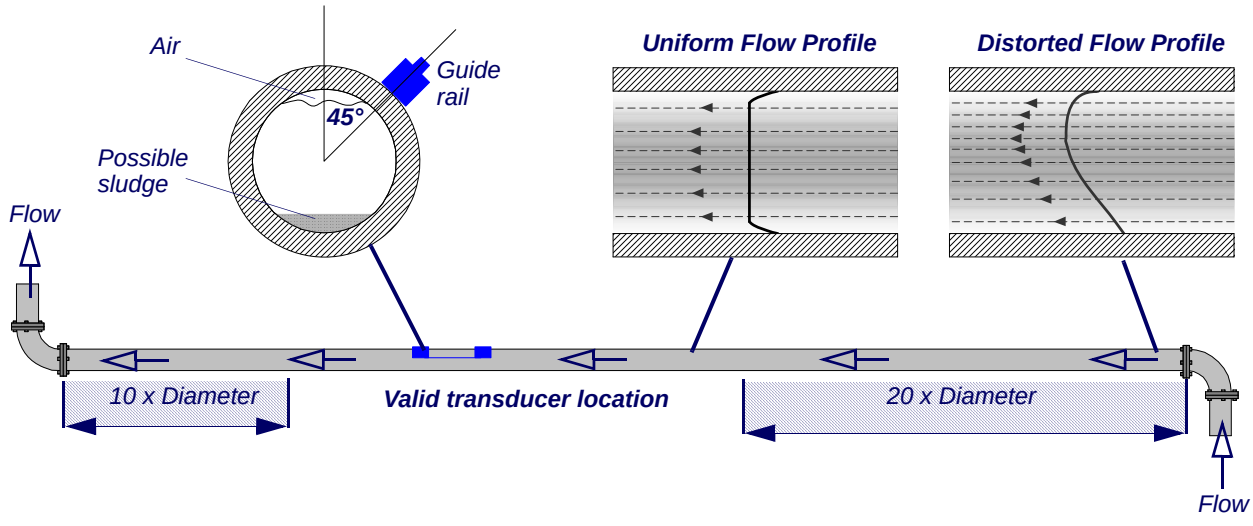


Figure 2.3 Locating the transducers

To obtain the most accurate results the condition of both the liquid and the pipe wall must be suitable to allow the ultrasound transmission along its predetermined path. It is important also that the liquid flows uniformly within the length of pipe being monitored and that the flow profile is not distorted by any upstream or downstream obstructions. This is best achieved by ensuring there is a straight length of pipe upstream of the transducers of at least 20 times the pipe diameter and 10 times the pipe diameter on the downstream side, as

shown in Figure 2.3. Flow measurements can be made on shorter lengths of straight pipe, down to 10 diameters upstream and 5 diameters downstream, but when the transducers are positioned this close to any obstruction the resulting errors can be unpredictable.

Key Point: Do not expect to obtain accurate results if the transducers are positioned close to any obstructions that distort the uniformity of the flow profile.

2.3.2 Preparation

Before you attach the transducers you should first ensure that the proposed location satisfies the distance requirements shown in Figure 2.3 otherwise the resulting accuracy of the flow readings may be affected.

Prepare the pipe by degreasing it and removing any loose material or flaking paint in order to obtain the best possible surface. A smooth contact between pipe surface and the face of the transducers is an important factor in achieving a good ultrasound signal strength, and therefore maximum accuracy.

2.3.3 Transducer attachment

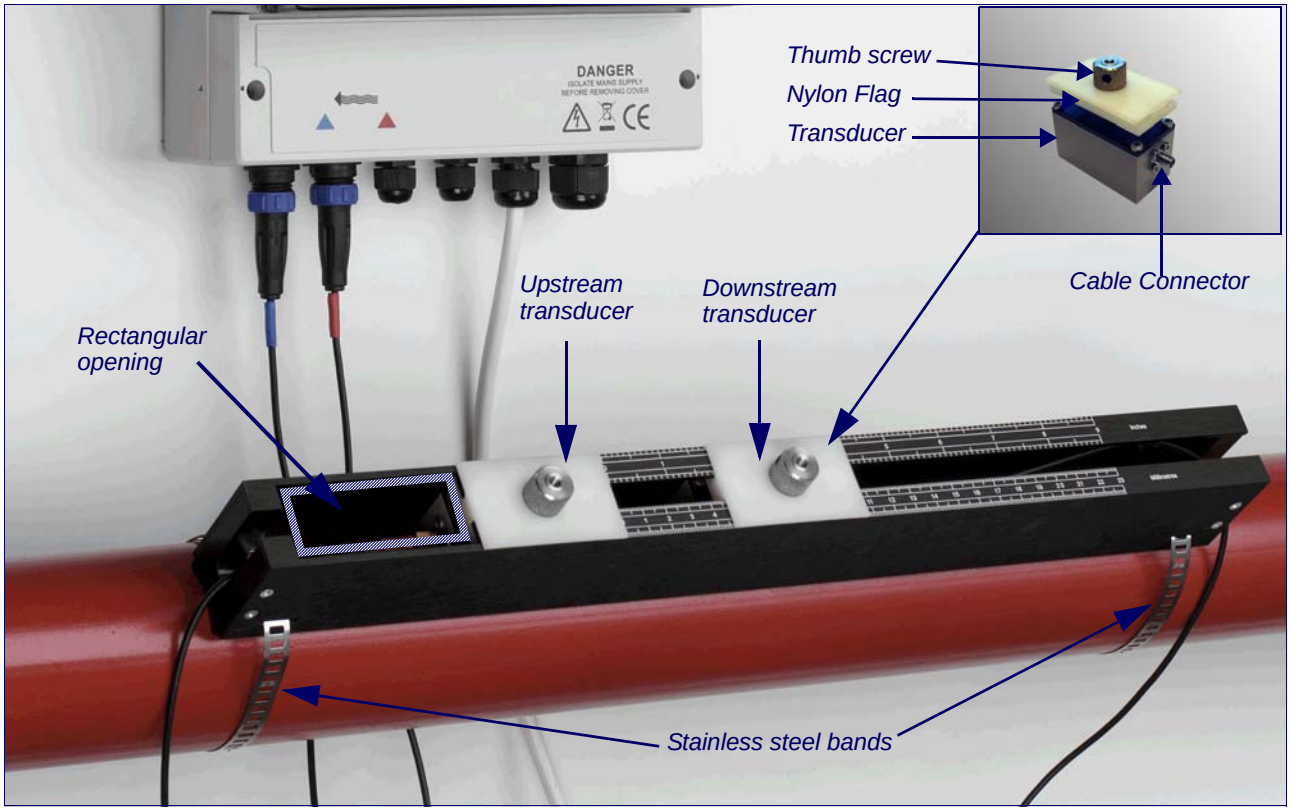


Figure 2.4 Transducer attachment (completed assembly)

The type ‘A’ or ‘B’ transducers are fixed to the pipe using the adjustable guide rail assembly shown in Figure 2.4. The guide rail itself is secured to the pipe using two wrap-around steel bands, or by chain (optional). For user convenience, an imperial ruler (inches) is etched on the top side plate and a metric (millimetres) ruler is etched on the bottom side plate – as shown in Figure 2.4. Once the guide rail assembly is fully assembled the transducers are locked into position by tightening two thumb screws which are themselves then secured by M5 locking nuts.

2.3.4 Attaching the guide rail to the pipe

1. Remove the two nylon flags from the guide rail.
2. Position the guide rail horizontally on the pipe at 45° to the horizontal and secure in position using the stainless steel banding as shown in Figure 2.5.

Note: *In the following procedure the guide rail is installed with the rectangular opening facing towards the upstream end of the pipe.*

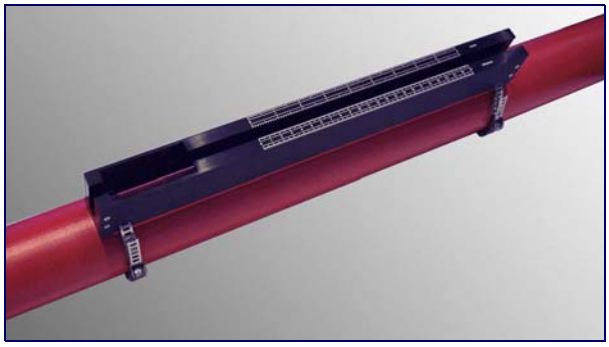


Figure 2.5

2.3.5 Fitting the transducers

1. Attach the nylon flags to the two transducers, as shown in Figure 2.6.
2. Using a syringe applicator, apply a 3mm bead of acoustic couplant to the base of both transducers.
3. Insert the downstream transducer cable (blue) through the right-hand guide rail end plate and up through the rectangular opening at the left-hand side of the guide rail, as shown in Figure 2.7.

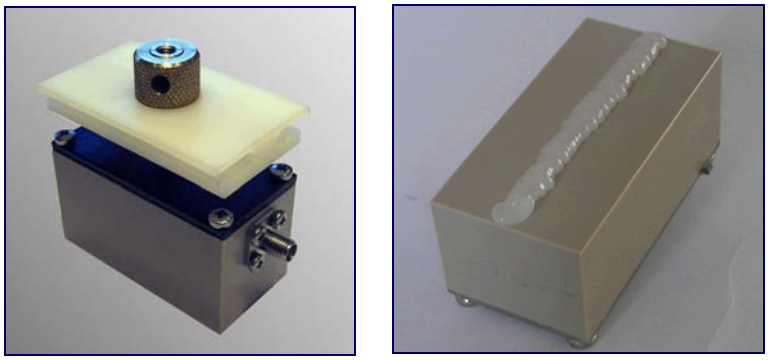


Figure 2.6

Note: *When carrying out the following steps handle the transducer assembly with care to avoid smearing the couplant on the pipe whilst attaching the transducer to the guide rail.*

4. Connect the downstream cable to one of the transducers and lower the transducer and cable through the rectangular opening, as shown in Figure 2.8.
5. Align the slots in the side of the nylon flag with the edges on the top of the guide rail then carefully slide the transducer assembly to the middle of the guide rail.
6. Tighten the thumb screw (clockwise) until the transducer is locked to the top of the guide rail (to avoid the acoustic couplant from touching the pipe).

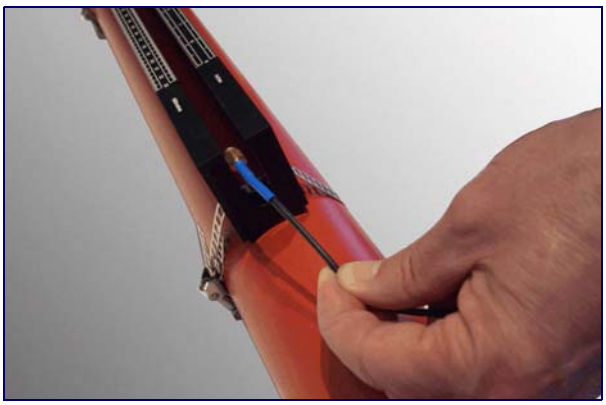


Figure 2.7

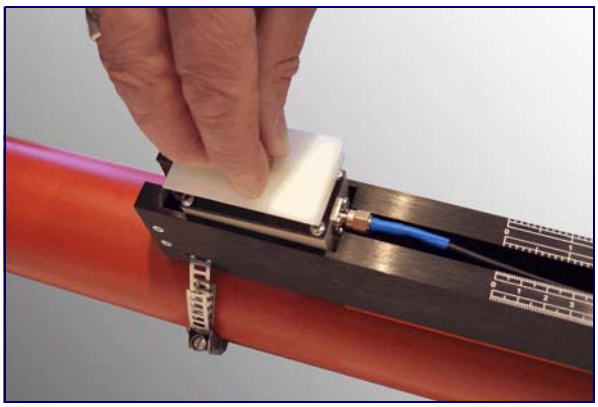


Figure 2.8

7. Connect the upstream signal cable (red) to the other transducer and lower the transducer assembly through the rectangular opening, as shown in Figure 2.10.
8. Position the upstream transducer at '0 on the ruler scale and lower the transducer onto the pipe by turning the thumb screw anti-clockwise, as shown in Figure 2.11.
9. (See Note below.) Align the face of the right-hand, downstream, transducer at the calculated separation distance mark on the ruler scale, then lower the transducer onto the pipe by turning the thumb screw anti-clockwise until firm contact with the pipe is made.

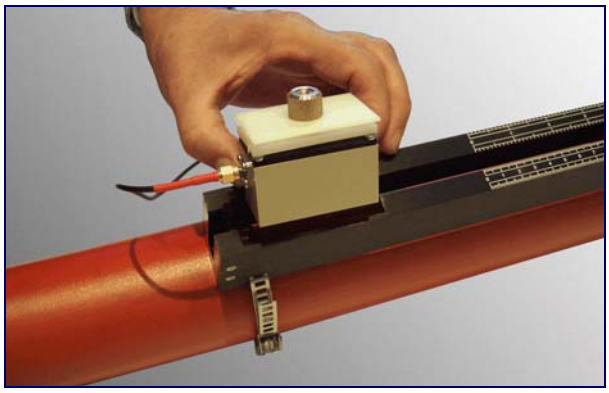


Figure 2.9

Note: *The correct separation distance for the particular application can be found using the 'Quickstart' menu as described in Paragraph 3.2.*

10. Finally lock the thumb screws in position by fitting the two M5 locknuts supplied.
11. Ensure the transducer signal cables are correctly connected to the U3000/U4000 instrument – i.e. with the RED cable is connected to the upstream transducer connector and the BLUE cable to the downstream transducer connector.

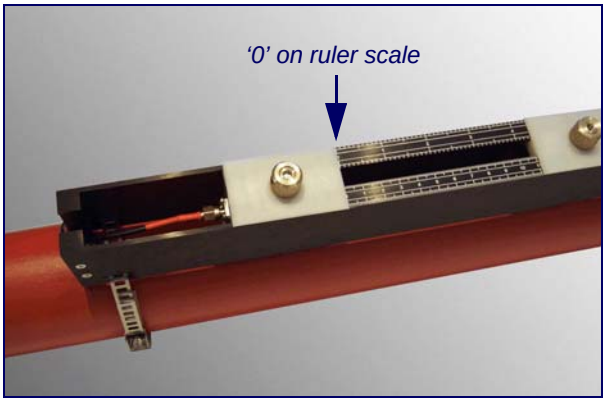


Figure 2.10

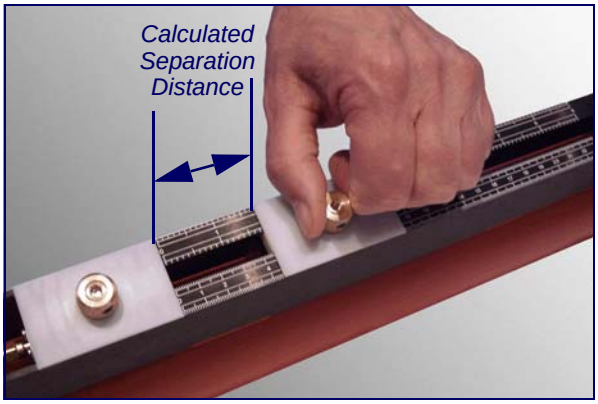


Figure 2.11

2.4 Installing the USB Virtual Com. Port (U4000 only)

The USB connection requires a virtual com port to be installed on the computer. The necessary driver can be provided by Micronics or downloaded from `http://www.ftdichip.com/Drivers/VCP.htm`.

1. Access the above url and download the driver for your particular operating system. The download takes the form of a zip file.
2. Extract all the files from the zip file into a folder and note its location (e.g. Desktop\USBDriver).
3. Switch ON the U4000 instrument and connect it to the USB port on the PC.
4. A "`New device found`" message will appear and ask you for the location of the software installation files for the new device.
5. Use the `Browse` button to select the path to the unzipped driver files and then click `OK`.
6. Follow the on-screen instructions to install the driver.
7. At the end of the driver installation routine you must carry out a minor configuration change to the newly installed virtual com port. The way in which you gain access to the com port set-up window will vary depending on your operating system. The following example applies to Windows XP.
8. Select `Control Panel>System` to open the `SYSTEM PROPERTIES` window.
9. Click the `Device Manager` button to open the `DEVICE MANAGER` window.
10. Scroll down to the `Ports` region and you will find the new FDTI port installed (e.g. `USB Serial Port` with a high port number).
11. Right-click on the com port and select `Properties`.
12. From the `PROPERTIES` window select the `Port Settings` tab then click the `Advanced` button. The `ADVANCED SETTINGS` window should open similar to that shown below.

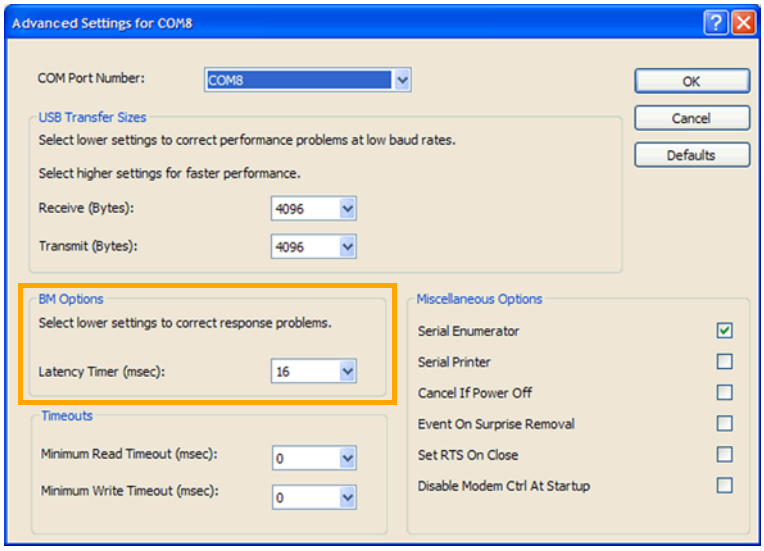
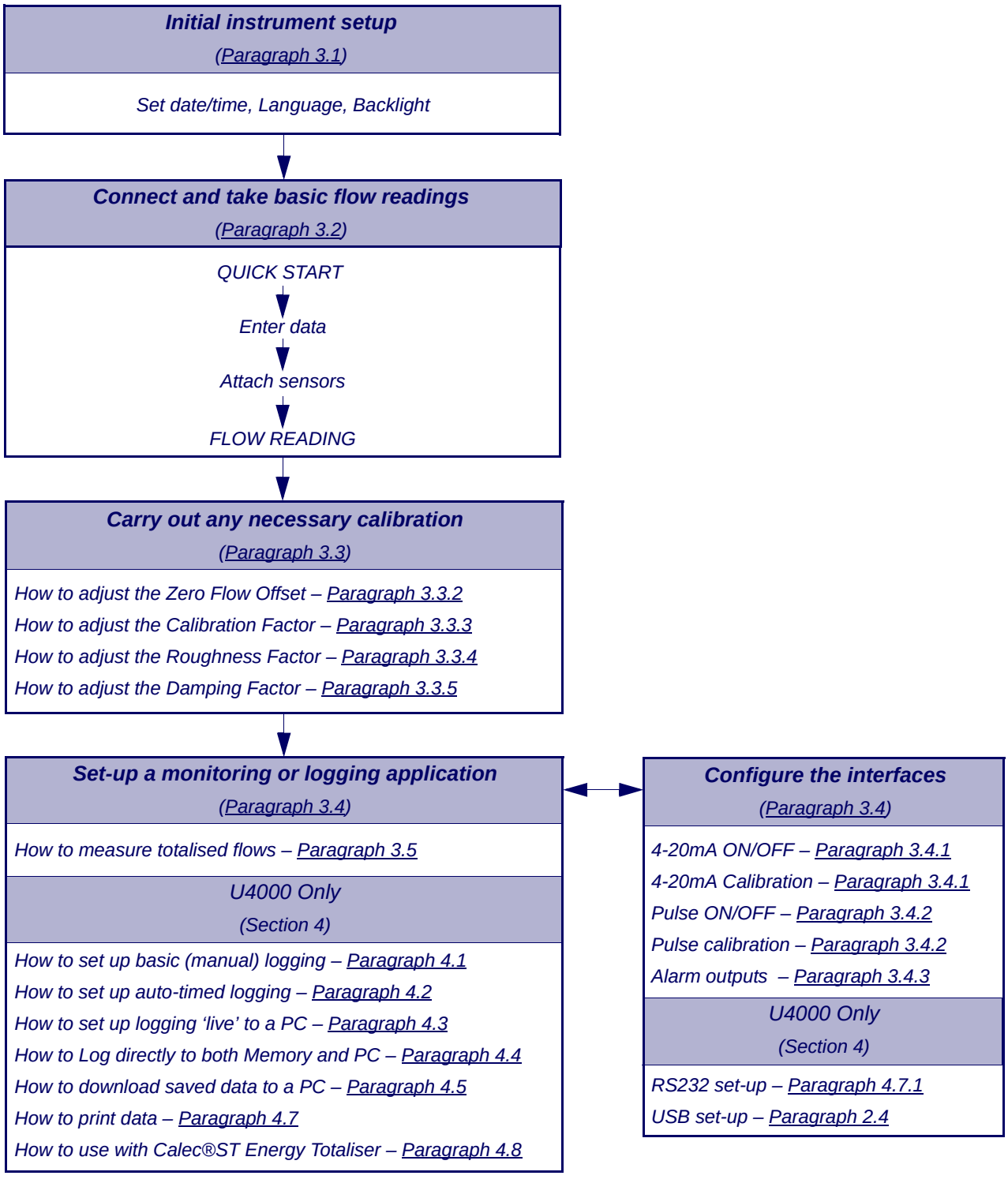


Figure 2.12 Com. Port configuration

13. In the `BM Options` area change the `Latency Timer` value from `16 msec` (default) to `1 msec`.
14. Select `OK` to implement the change, and then close the remaining windows that were opened.
15. Your computer should now be able to communicate with the U4000 instrument via the USB port in the same way as any other standard USB device.

3: Operating Procedures


Initial instrument setup
(Paragraph 3.1)
Set date/time, Language, Backlight
Connect and take basic flow readings
(Paragraph 3.2)
QUICK START
Enter data
Attach sensors
FLOW READING
Carry out any necessary calibration
(Paragraph 3.3)
How to adjust the Zero Flow Offset – Paragraph 3.3.2
How to adjust the Calibration Factor – Paragraph 3.3.3
How to adjust the Roughness Factor – Paragraph 3.3.4
How to adjust the Damping Factor – Paragraph 3.3.5
Set-up a monitoring or logging application
(Paragraph 3.4)
How to measure totalised flows – Paragraph 3.5
U4000 Only
(Section 4)
How to set up basic (manual) logging – Paragraph 4.1
How to set up auto-timed logging – Paragraph 4.2
How to set up logging 'live' to a PC – Paragraph 4.3
How to Log directly to both Memory and PC – Paragraph 4.4
How to download saved data to a PC – Paragraph 4.5
How to print data – Paragraph 4.7
How to use with Calec®ST Energy Totaliser – Paragraph 4.8
Configure the interfaces
(Paragraph 3.4)
4-20mA ON/OFF – Paragraph 3.4.1
4-20mA Calibration – Paragraph 3.4.1
Pulse ON/OFF – Paragraph 3.4.2
Pulse calibration – Paragraph 3.4.2
Alarm outputs – Paragraph 3.4.3
U4000 Only
(Section 4)
RS232 set-up – Paragraph 4.7.1
USB set-up – Paragraph 2.4

3.1 Setting-up the Instrument

The procedures outlined below apply to both the U3000 and U4000, unless otherwise indicated.

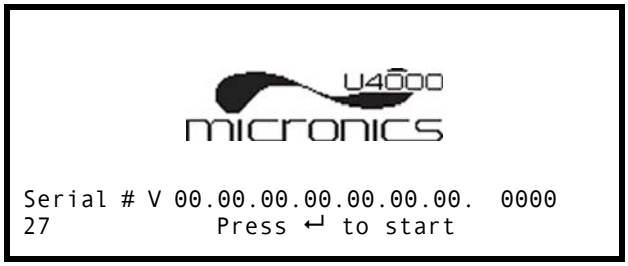
Key Point: When the instrument used for the first time the operator has free access to all the set-up and operating menus until the instrument is put into FLOW READING operation, where-upon all the menus become password protected.

3.1.1 Using the instrument for the first time

Initial user language selection

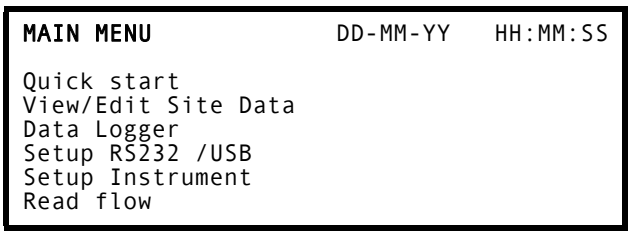
The first time you power-up the instrument you will be asked to select a user language. The selected language will then be the default when the instrument is next used. If you want to change the language when the instrument is in use, see below.

1. On initial power-up, the start-up screen will be displayed for 5 seconds, showing the instrument's serial number and software revision.
2. After 5 seconds, the available language list will be displayed.
3. Select the required language and press ENTER.
4. The instrument will display the MAIN MENU.



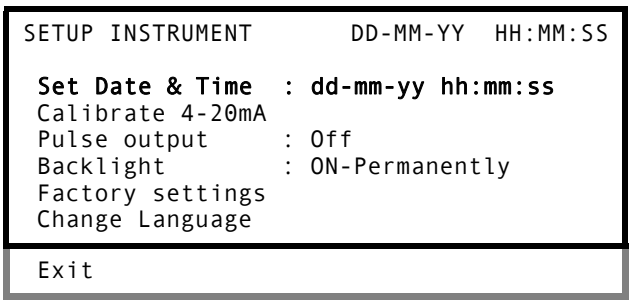
The MAIN MENU screen

The MAIN MENU screen is at the top of the menu hierarchy and is the starting point for all the operations described in this chapter. Under normal operating conditions this screen is accessed from the FLOW READING screen by pressing the ENTER key.



Setting the date & time

1. Select Setup Instrument from the MAIN MENU and press ENTER. The SETUP INSTRUMENT screen should now be displayed.
2. Select Set Date & Time and press ENTER.
3. A flashing cursor should appear under the first date number. Enter the date sequence in dd-mm-yy order then press ENTER.
4. Repeat this action to set the time.
5. Select Exit then press ENTER to return to the MAIN MENU.

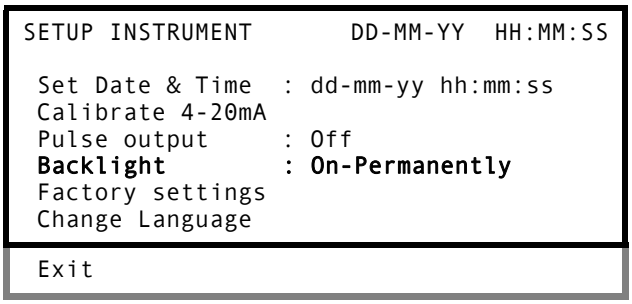


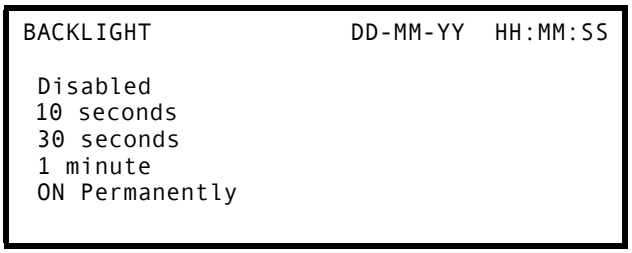
Note: *If you make a mistake when entering the data press the* Delete *key to move the cursor back to the number you wish to change, then continue. If you enter an invalid number an* 'ERR:Invalid Date or Time!' *error message is displayed on the second line of the screen. If this occurs repeat the set date/time procedure.*

3.1.2 Enabling/disabling the backlight

The backlight can be selected to be either Disabled, illuminated for 10 seconds, 30 seconds or 1 minute every time a key is pressed, or ON permanently. To change the backlight operation:

1. Select Setup Instrument from the MAIN MENU and press ENTER.
2. Select Backlight from the SETUP INSTRUMENT screen then press ENTER.
3. Select the required backlight operation from the BACKLIGHT menu, then press ENTER to return to the SETUP INSTRUMENT screen.
4. Select Exit and press ENTER to return to the MAIN MENU.



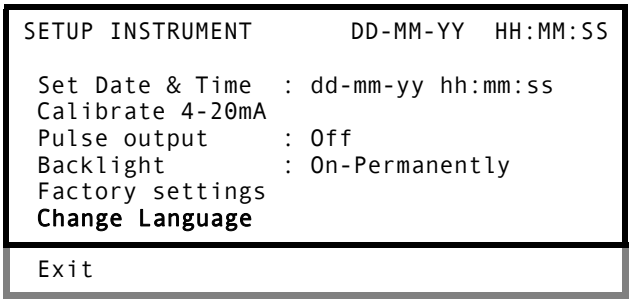


Note: *The default setting is* On-Permanently.

3.1.3 Changing the user language

If you want to change the user language at any time after the instrument has been put into operation:

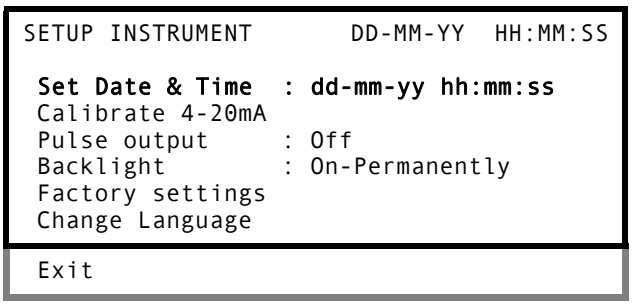
1. Select Setup Instrument from the MAIN MENU then press ENTER.
2. Select Change Language from the SETUP INSTRUMENT screen then press ENTER.
3. Select the required language from the list provided and press ENTER.
4. The instrument returns to the MAIN MENU.



3.1.4 Changing the date and time

The correct date and time should have been set when the instrument was initially put into service. To update the date/time parameters:

1. Set the required Date & Time as described in Paragraph 3.1.1.



3.2 Using the Quick Start Menu

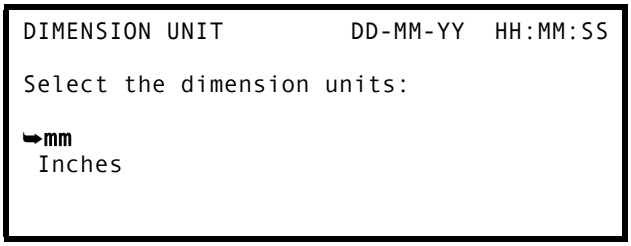
The Quick Start menu gathers various data for the site to be monitored and returns details of the transducer configuration that must be applied when mounting the transducers on the pipe.

Before you can use the U3000/U4000 system you need to obtain the following details – this information is required when setting up the `Quick Start` menu:

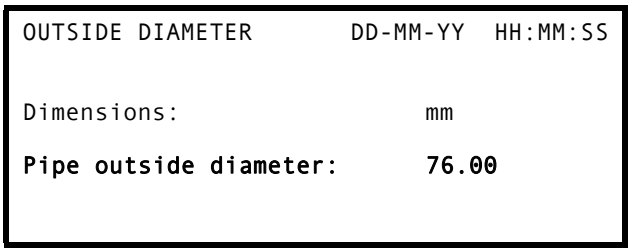
- The pipe outside diameter.
- The pipe wall thickness and material.
- The pipe lining thickness and material (if any).
- The type of fluid contained in the pipe being monitored.
- The fluid temperature.

Entering the site data

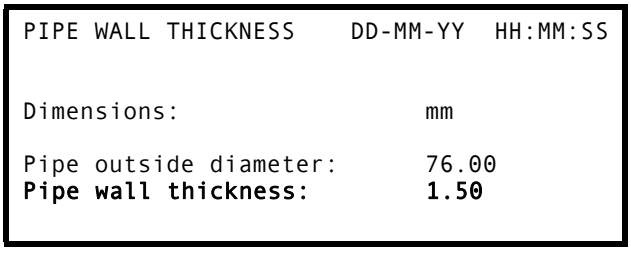
1. Select `Quick Start` from the `MAIN MENU` and press `ENTER`. You will then be presented with a series of screens in which to enter the data mentioned above.
2. Select the dimension units (millimetres or inches) used to measure the pipe, then press `ENTER`.



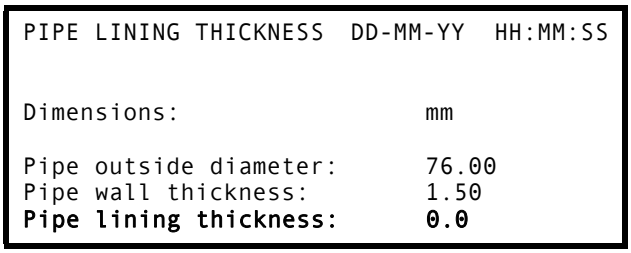
3. Enter the pipe outside diameter dimension, then press `ENTER`.



4. Enter the pipe wall thickness dimension, then press `ENTER`.

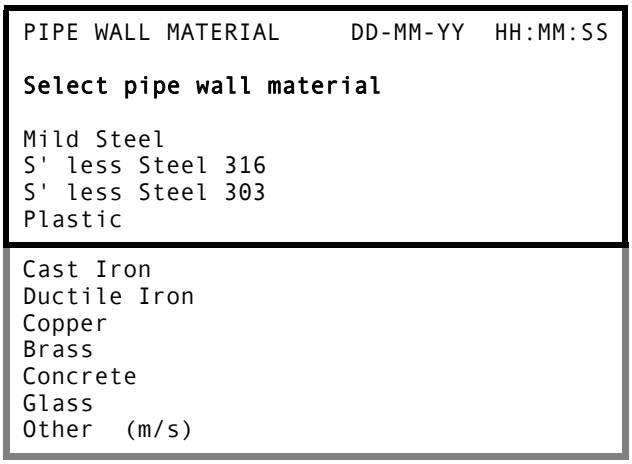


5. If the pipe has a lining, enter the lining thickness.
   If nothing is entered the instrument automatically assumes there is no lining.
6. Press `ENTER` to continue.



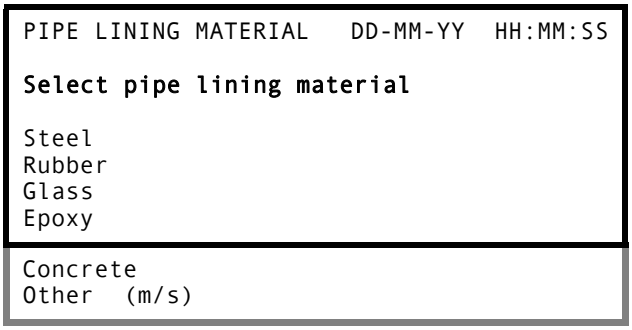
7. Select the pipe wall material from the list provided, then press ENTER.

   If the material is not listed select Other and enter the propagation rate of the pipe wall material in metres/sec. Contact Micronics if this is not known.



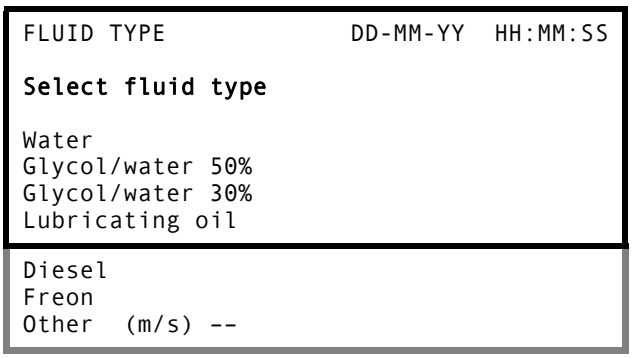
8. If a lining thickness value was entered earlier, this screen is displayed to request that you enter the lining material type. If no lining thickness was entered this screen will be bypassed.
9. Select the lining material from the list provided then press ENTER.

   If the material is not listed select Other and enter the propagation rate of the lining material in metres/sec. Contact Micronics if this is not known

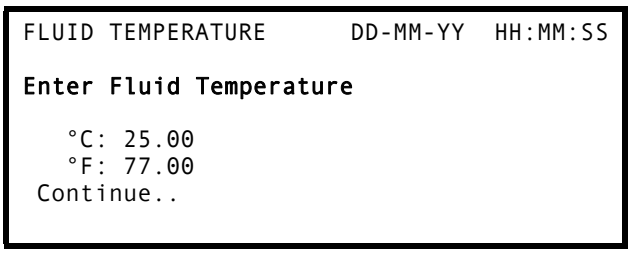


10. Select the fluid type from the list provided and press ENTER.

    If the liquid is not listed select Other and enter a propagation rate in metres/second.Contact Micronics if this is not known



11. If you need to alter the fluid temperature from that shown select either °C or °F with the cursor and press the ENTER key.
12. Enter the new temperature value and press the ENTER key.
13. The new temperature should now be indicated in both °C and °F.
14. Select Continue.. and press ENTER.



15. The SENSOR SEPARATION screen now displays a summary of the entered parameters and informs you of the type of sensor to be used, the mode of operation and the distance to set up between the sensors.
    In this example it recommends type A-ST (A standard) sensors operating in the 'Reflex' mode spaced at 44.64mm apart. Take a note of these details

```
SENSOR SEPARATION      DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
Site         : Quickstart
Pipe         : 76.00 mm
Wall         : 1.50
Sensors      : A-ST      Reflex
Temperature  : 25.00°C 77.00°F
Set sensor separation to    44.64 mm
Press ↵ to continue,△▽ to select sens.
```

Key Point: The above example shows the spacing required using a 'type A' probe set, as supplied with the model U3000/U4000A.

Note: *Do not press ENTER until the transducers are fitted and connected to the instrument.*

Password Control

After data has been entered for the first time, the U3000/U4000 password control feature is 'enabled' when you exit from Quick start to the FLOW READING screen. This prevents unauthorised tampering of the set-up data. Once 'enabled', a password control box is displayed if any key is pressed and you must then enter a 5-digit password code to 'disable' the password control and gain access to any of the menus.

Note: *Once disabled, the password control feature is re-enabled if no keys are pressed for five minutes.*

Attaching and connecting the transducers

16. Fit the designated sensors to the pipe using the guide rail as described in Paragraph 2.3.3. The separation distance must be set to within ±0.5mm.

Taking a flow reading

17. Once the transducers have been fitted and connected press the ENTER key.
18. This will take you from the SENSOR SEPARATION screen to the FLOW READING screen via the signal-checking screen (shown here).

```
Please wait..
Checking signals

****************************************
*                                      *
****************************************
```

19. Check that the indicated signal strength on the left of the screen shows at least 2 bars (ideally 3 or 4). If less than 2 bars are shown it indicates there could be a problem with the transducer spacing, alignment or connections; or an application problem.

```
FLOW READING           DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
                                 Dim: mm
Signal
                 0.000
                                 l/min
      +Total: 0.00          litres
      -Total: 0.00          litres
```

Flow monitoring

The FLOW READING screen is the one most used during normal monitoring operation. It shows the instantaneous fluid flow together with totalised values (when enabled). In this mode you can select the flow rate measurement units by pressing keys 7 (litres), 8 (Gallons, Barrels) or 9 (m^3), or change the display to show velocity by pressing key 4.

3.3 Instrument Calibration

The instrument is fully calibrated before it leaves the factory; however the following adjustments are provided to allow you to further 'fine tune' your instrument to suit local conditions and application where necessary. Apart from the zero flow offset adjustment, these are normally carried out only where the instrument is to be used at a permanent, or semi-permanent, location.

3.3.1 Adjusting the zero cut-off

This adjustment allows you to set a minimum flow rate (m/s) below which the instrument will indicate '0'. The default setting is 0.01 m/s but you may adjust this value if required.

1. With the instrument operating in FLOW READING mode, press the Options key to access the FLOW READING OPTIONS menu shown (password required).
2. Select Zero Cutoff (m/s) and press ENTER.
3. Enter the value for the Zero Cutoff (e.g. 0.06 m/s) then press ENTER.

```
FLOW READING OPTION     DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

 Data review
 Zero Cutoff (m/s)      :         0.010
 Set zero flow (m/s)    :         0.000
 Damping (secs)         :         10
 Totaliser              :        Run
 Reset +Total
```

4. Scroll down to select Exit and press ENTER to return to the FLOW READING screen.

3.3.2 Adjusting the set zero flow offset

The U4000 instrument operates by comparing the time taken to send an ultrasonic signal between two transducers in either direction. A Set zero flow offset adjustment is provided to compensate for any inherent differences between the two sensors, noise pick-up, internal pipe conditions etc. It can be used to 'zero' the flow indication under no-flow conditions.

Key Point: If you have adjusted the Zero Cutoff point to anywhere above '0' you must reset it to '0' before you can observe and adjust the Set zero flow offset, as its value is very small. Once the Set zero flow offset has been cancelled you can then reapply the Zero Cutoff if required.

1. Stop the liquid flow.
2. With the instrument in FLOW READING mode press the Velocity function key and observe the reading (m/s). Any reading other than 0.000 indicates an offset error and in practice this will typically be in the range ±0.005m/s (possibly higher on smaller diameter pipes). If a greater figure is shown it is worth cancelling the offset to obtain a more accurate result. Continue as follows:
3. Press the Options key to access the FLOW READING OPTION screen shown.
4. Select Set zero flow (m/s) and press ENTER.
5. Press ENTER on the subsequent screen to accept the change, which will return you to the screen shown.

```
FLOW READING OPTION     DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

 Data review
 Zero Cutoff (m/s)      :         0.010
 Set zero flow (m/s)    :         0.000
 Damping (secs)         :         10
 Totaliser              :        Run
 Reset +Total
```

6. Scroll down to select Exit and press ENTER to return to the FLOW READING screen.

Key Point: In order to cancel any applied offset you must either read the flow via Quick Start or switch the instrument OFF & ON. Any value that you trim-out using the offset adjustment will be added/subtracted from the flow reading across the whole range.

3.3.3 Adjusting the calibration factor

Key Point: USE THIS FACILITY WITH CARE & ONLY WHERE NECESSARY

The instrument is fully calibrated before leaving the factory and under normal circumstances does not require further calibration when used on site.

This facility can be used to correct the flow indication where unavoidable errors occur due to the lack of a straight pipe or where the sensors are forced to be fitted close to the pipe-end, valve, junction etc.

Any adjustment must be made using a reference flowmeter fitted in the system.

With the system running:

1. Stop (`Stall`) the totaliser facility and zero it (Paragraph 3.5).
2. `Run` the totaliser to measure the total flow over a 30-60 minute period, and note the total flow indicated by the reference flow meter over the same period.
3. Calculate the % error between the U3000/U4000 instrument and reference meters. If the error is greater than ±1% calibrate the U3000/U4000 as detailed below.
4. Press the `Options` key to access the `FLOW READING OPTION` screen shown.
5. Scroll down and select `Calibration factor` then press `ENTER`.
6. Change the calibration factor according to the error calculated in step 3. For example, if the instrument was reading 1% high then increase the `Calibration factor` value by 0.010. Conversely, if the reading is 1% low then decrease the calibration factor to 0.990.
7. Press `ENTER` to apply the change.
8. Select `Roughness factor` or `Exit` as required and press `ENTER`.

```
FLOW READING OPTION    DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

 Data review
 Zero Cutoff (m/s)      :         0.010
 Set zero flow (m/s)    :         0.000
 Damping (secs)         :         10
 Totaliser              :        Run
 Reset +Total
 Reset -Total
 Calibration factor     :         1.000
 Roughness factor       :         0.010
 Alarm Settings         :
 Max Pulse Freq (Hz)    :         10.00
 Flow at Max Frequency  :         200.00
 Calculated Pulse Value:          2.00
 Diagnostics
 Exit
```

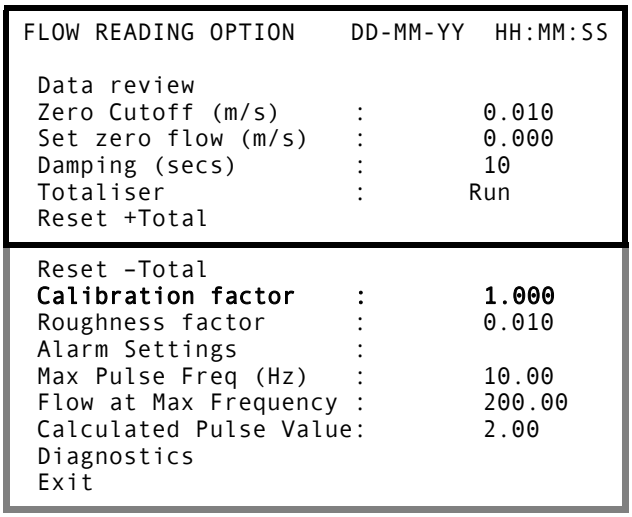
3.3.4 Adjusting the roughness factor

The roughness factor compensates for the condition of the internal pipe wall, as a rough surface will cause turbulence and affects the flow profile of the liquid. In most situations it is not possible to inspect the pipe internally and the true condition is not known. In these circumstances experience has shown that the following values can be used:

Pipe Material	Roughness Factor	Pipe Material	Roughness Factor
Non ferrous metal • Glass • Plastics • Light metal	0.01	Welded steel pipes, new: • Long usage, cleaned • Lightly and evenly rusted • Heavily encrusted	0.1
Drawn steel pipes: • Fine planed, polished surface. • Plane surface • Rough planed surface	0.01	Cast iron pipes: • Bitumen lining • New, without lining • Rusted / Encrusted	1.0

With the system running in FLOW READING mode:

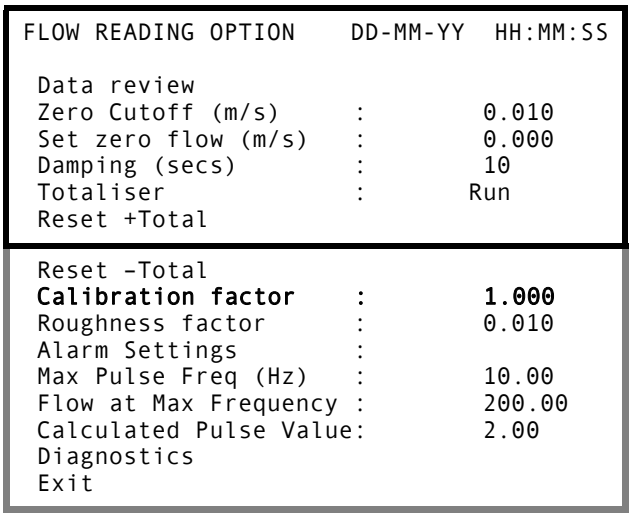
1. Press the Options key to access the FLOW READING OPTION screen shown.
2. Scroll down and select Roughness factor then press ENTER.
3. Change the roughness factor according to the pipe material and condition as described above.
4. Press ENTER to apply the change.



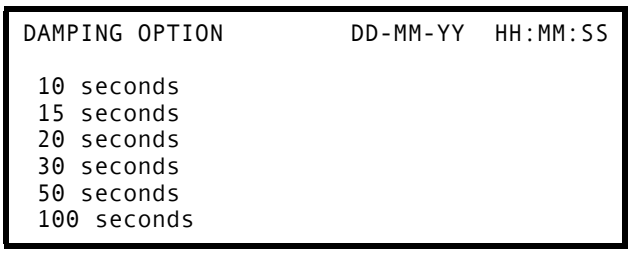
3.3.5 Adjusting the damping factor

By averaging-out the flow rate over several seconds, the Damping factor can be used to smooth out rapid changes in flow rate to prevent wild fluctuations in the displayed flow value. It has a range of 10 to 100 seconds, with a default setting of 10. With the system running in FLOW READING mode:

1. Press the Options key to access the FLOW READING OPTION screen shown.
2. Scroll down and select Damping (secs) and press ENTER. This will open the DAMPING OPTION screen.



3. Select the value of the Damping factor as required to remove any unwanted display fluctuations. Increasing the value applies a greater smoothing affect.
4. Press ENTER to apply the change.



Key Point: If the damping factor is set too high the value displayed may appear stable but might exhibit large step changes when the value is updated.

3.4 Outputs

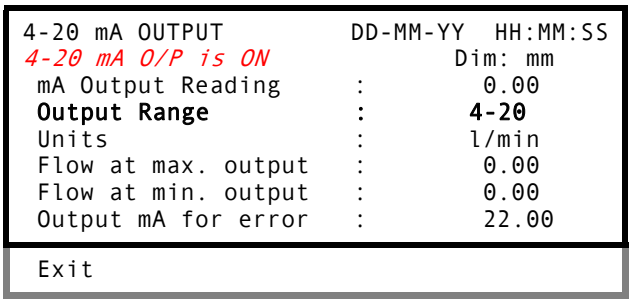
Both the U3000 and U4000 have configurable Current, Pulse and Alarm outputs.

3.4.1 Current output

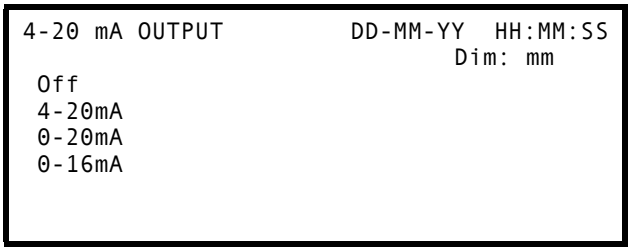
Note: *Where long cable runs are necessary, or noise pickup is causing unstable flow readings, the use of two core screened cable, such as BELDEN 9501 060U500, or similar, is recommended for use with the 4-20mA current output. The cable screen should be connected to the RS232 GND terminal.*

How to turn the 4-20mA output OFF/ON

1. With the instrument operating in the FLOW READING mode, press the 4-20mA function key. This will access the 4-20mA OUTPUT screen.
2. The ON/OFF status of the 4-20mA output is shown on line 2 of the display.
3. To change the ON/OFF status select Output Range and press ENTER


4-20 mA OUTPUT DD-MM-YY HH:MM:SS
4-20 mA O/P is ON Dim: mm
mA Output Reading : 0.00
Output Range : 4-20
Units : l/min
Flow at max. output : 0.00
Flow at min. output : 0.00
Output mA for error : 22.00
Exit

4. Select Off, to turn OFF the 4-20mA Output or select one of the output ranges to turn it ON.
5. Press ENTER to return to the 4-20mA OUTPUT screen



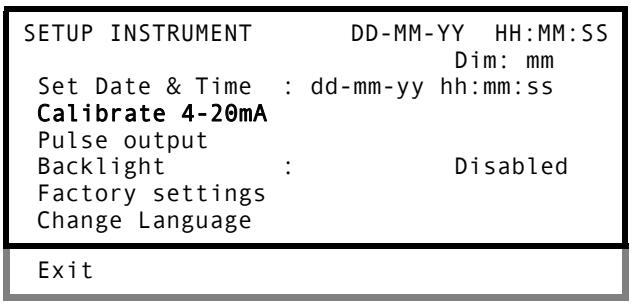
4-20mA Signal calibration and ranging

Key Point: The 4-20mA output has been calibrated in the factory and should not require further adjustment. In the rare event that re-calibration is necessary, this procedure should be carried out only by a trained engineer.

This procedure describes how to calibrate the 4-20mA output and 'scale' it to operate over a defined flow-rate range.

Signal calibration

1. Select Setup Instrument from the MAIN MENU then press ENTER to access the SETUP INSTRUMENT screen.
2. Select Calibrate 4-20mA. and press ENTER



3. Connect a calibrated ammeter to the 4-20mA output and adjust the UP/DOWN Scroll keys (Coarse) and LEFT/RIGHT Scroll keys 5 & 6 (fine) until the output is exactly 4.00mA.
   The DAC should indicate approximately 8000.
4. Press ENTER when done.
5. With the meter still connected to the 4-20mA output adjust the Scroll keys to obtain an output of exactly 20.00mA.
   The DAC should indicate approximately 40000.
6. Press ENTER when done.

```
CALIBRATE 4mA          DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
                                 Dim: mm
     Adjust the output current to 4mA
        Use △▽ to set, 5/6 to trim

      DAC Value:        8000

            Press  ↵  when done
```

```
CALIBRATE 20mA         DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
                                 Dim: mm
     Adjust the output current to 20mA
        Use △▽ to set, 5/6 to trim

      DAC Value:        40000

            Press  ↵  when done
```

4-20mA Signal scaling

Note: *The 4-20mA can be set to represent a particular flow range. It is also possible to enter a negative figure for the minimum output and this would enable a reverse flow to be monitored.*

7. With the instrument operating in the FLOW READING mode, press the 4-20mA function key. This will access the 4-20mA OUTPUT screen.
8. Select Flow at max. output and press ENTER, then enter a value of the flow rate that you want to associate with a 20.00mA output.
9. Select Flow at min. output and press ENTER then enter a value of the flow rate that you want to associate with a 4.00mA output. This could be '0'.

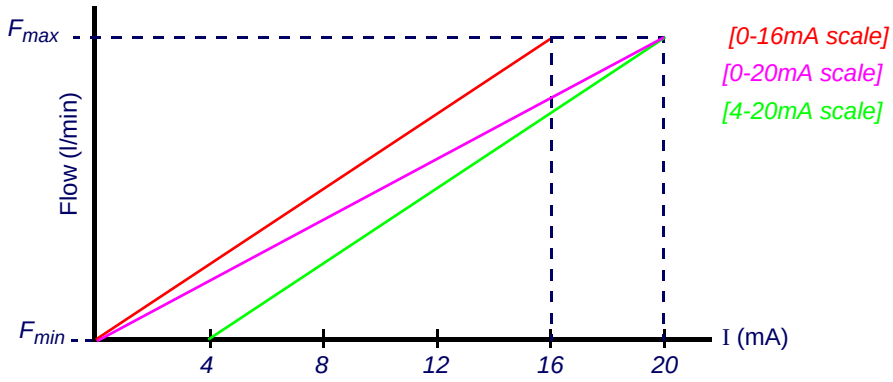
```
4-20 mA OUTPUT         DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
4-20 mA O/P is ON              Dim: mm
 mA Output Reading     :         0.00
 Output Range          :        4-20
 Units                 :        l/min
 Flow at max. output   :         0.00
 Flow at min. output   :         0.00
 Output mA for error   :         22.00

 Exit
```

10. Select Output mA for error and enter a value (max of about 26mA) that you want the 4-20mA output to produce in the event of an error (e.g. if the flow-rate is outside the set range).
11. Upon completion press ENTER to return to the FLOW READING screen.

How to convert the measured current to flow rate

Assume the maximum flow rate is F_{max} (l/min) and the minimum flow rate F_{min} is '0' (l/min), as shown.



To calculate the flow rate (l/min) for a measured current I(mA) then:

0-20mA	0-16mA	4-20mA
$\text{Flow rate} = \frac{I \times (F_{max} - F_{min})}{20} + F_{min}$	$\text{Flow rate} = \frac{I \times (F_{max} - F_{min})}{16} + F_{min}$	$\text{Flow rate} = \frac{(I - 4) \times (F_{max} - F_{min})}{(16)} + F_{min}$

3.4.2 Pulse output

Pulse output configuration

Two parameters can be configured from the PULSE OUTPUT menu:

- Volume of fluid per pulse.
- Pulse width.

1. With the instrument operating in the FLOW READING mode, press the Pulse function key to access the PULSE OUTPUT screen.
2. Ensure that the Output is Off.
3. Select Vol per pulse and press ENTER.
4. Enter the required value. (In the example shown, a pulse is produced every 10 litres of flow).

```
PULSE OUTPUT              DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
Pulse output is ON                Dim: mm
Flow units            :             litres
Output                :             Off
Vol per pulse         :             10.00
Pulse width (ms)      :             10
Exit
```

Note: *The Vol per pulse can only be changed if the Pulse Output is Off.*

5. Select a Pulse width (in ms) to suit the particular application – e.g. electro-mechanical counter. Refer to the manufacturer's data sheet for the minimum pulse width.
6. Select Exit and press ENTER to return to the FLOW READING screen.

How to turn the pulse output OFF/ON

1. With the instrument operating in the FLOW READING mode, press the Pulse function key to access the PULSE OUTPUT menu.
2. Select Output and press ENTER.
3. Select On and press ENTER.
4. A *Pulse output is ON* message will appear in the second line of the display.
5. Select Exit and press ENTER to return to the FLOW READING screen.

```
PULSE OUTPUT              DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
Pulse output is ON                Dim: mm
Flow units            :             litres
Output                :             Off
Vol per pulse         :             10.00
Pulse width (ms)      :             10
Exit
```

3.4.3 Alarm outputs

Both the U3000 and U4000 models contain two programmable alarm outputs that are interfaced by opto-isolated relays. The relay contacts are rated at a 48V (maximum voltage across the open contacts) and 500mA (maximum continuous current through the closed contacts).

The two alarm outputs can be individually configured to operate in one of four modes:

- Activate at a predefined Low or High flow rate.
- Activate when a specified Volume is measured.
- Activate if a signal error is detected – either due to poor signal strength or complete signal loss.
- Alarm Test mode.
- Pulse Frequency output.

Alarm settings selection

1. To access the The ALARM SETTINGS menu select Alarm Settings from the FLOW READING OPTION menu and press ENTER.
2. The ALARM SETTINGS screen should be displayed, as shown below.
   This screen shows two parameters (Mode and Limit) that can be individually set for Alarm 1 and Alarm 2.

```
FLOW READING OPTION    DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

 Data review
 Zero Cutoff (m/s)     :        0.010
 Set zero flow (m/s)   :        0.000
 Damping (secs)        :        10
 Totaliser             :       Run
 Reset +Total
 Reset -Total
 Calibration factor    :        1.000
 Roughness factor      :        0.010
 Alarm Settings        :
 Max Pulse Freq (Hz)   :        10.00
 Flow at Max Frequency :        200.00
 Calculated Pulse Value:        2.00
 Diagnostics
 Exit
```

Alarm configuration

1. To setup Alarm 1 select Alarm1 Mode and press ENTER. This will access the ALARM1 MODE menu screen (shown below).

```
ALARM SETTINGS         DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Alarm1 Mode
Alarm1 Level          :        <value>
Alarm2 Mode
Alarm2 Level          :        <value>
Exit
Alarm1 ON       Alarm2 ON
```

2. Scroll down the menu to the required alarm operating mode and press ENTER to select.

```
ALARM1 MODE            DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Off
Low
High
Volume
On Flow Error
Alarm Test
Frequency
```

3. This will return you to the ALARM SETTINGS menu.
4. If the selected mode is Low, High or Volume, select Alarm1 Level, enter an appropriate value and press ENTER to set the alarm operating point (see below).

```
ALARM SETTINGS          DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Alarm1 Mode
Alarm1 Level          :         <value>
Alarm2 Mode
Alarm2 Level          :         <value>
Exit
Alarm1 ON        Alarm2 ON
```

High or Low limit values

If High or Low limits are selected, the value entered in the ALARM SETTINGS menu must be in the range -9999 to +9999. This value is in the units previously selected (e.g. l/min, gal/s). The default value is +9999.

Volume limit values

If VOL limit is selected, the value entered in the ALARM SETTINGS menu must be in the range -3,999,999,999.99 to +3,999,999,999.99. This value will be in the units previous selected (e.g. litres, m3, gals) The default value should be +3,999,999,999.99.

Alarm Test

An Alarm Test should be made to ensure that data entered is within the specified ranges.

1. Select Alarm Test and press ENTER in the Alarm1 MODE menu to test that Alarm1 can be activated.
2. Select Alarm Test and press ENTER in the Alarm2 MODE menu to test that Alarm2 can be activated.

Pulse Frequency

When Frequency is selected, a variable frequency pulse proportional to the flow rate can be output at the ALARM 1 or ALARM 2 outputs. When this feature is used, the Max Pulse freq (Hz) and Flow at Max Frequency must be set in the FLOW READING OPTION menu. (Refer to page 38 for operation with the Calec® ST Energy Totaliser for full details.)

Resetting an alarm

When either Alarm1 or Alarm2 is activated, the appropriate relay will be held in the closed position until:

- The activation condition is removed, *or*
- The Alarm is reset.

Both Alarm1 and Alarm2 can be reset by using one of the following procedure:

1. Access the The ALARM SETTINGS menu by selecting Alarm Settings from the FLOW READING OPTION menu and press ENTER.
2. The ALARM SETTINGS screen should be displayed, as shown below.

```
FLOW READING OPTION     DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

 Data review
 Zero Cutoff (m/s)      :         0.010
 Set zero flow (m/s)    :         0.000
 Damping (secs)         :         10
 Totaliser              :        Run
 Reset +Total
 Reset -Total
 Calibration factor     :         1.000
 Roughness factor       :         0.010
 Alarm Settings         :
 Max Pulse Freq (Hz)    :         10.00
 Flow at Max Frequency  :         200.00
 Calculated Pulse Value:          2.00
 Diagnostics
 Exit
```

Alarm configuration

1. To reset Alarm 1 select `Alarm1 Mode` and press `ENTER`. This will access the `ALARM1 MODE` menu screen (shown below).

```
ALARM SETTINGS          DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Alarm1 Mode
Alarm1 Limit          :         <value>
Alarm2 Mode
Alarm2 Limit          :         <value>
Exit
Alarm1 ON        Alarm2 ON
```

2. Select `Off` from the menu and press `ENTER`.
3. This should de-activate the alarm.

   To re-arm the alarm you must ensure that the activation condition is removed and then reconfigure the Alarm Mode as described above on page 27.

```
ALARM1 MODE             DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Off
Low
High
Volume
On Flow Error
Alarm Test
Frequency
```

3.5 How to Measure Totalised Flows (manually)

The basic measurement indicated on the `FLOW READING` screen is the instantaneous flow rate, which in some applications may vary over a period of time. Average flow rates are therefore often required in order to get a better understanding of an application's true performance. This is simply achieved by noting the total flow over a specific period (for example 30-60 minutes) and then calculating the average flow rate over that period of time.

1. Press the `Options` key to access the `FLOW READING OPTION` screen shown.
2. If the `Totaliser` is indicating `Run`, select it and change it to `Stall`. Press `ENTER`.
3. Select `Reset +Total` and press `ENTER`.
4. Press `ENTER` on the subsequent screen to accept the reset.
5. Press `ENTER` again to return to the `FLOW READING OPTIONS` menu.
6. Select `Reset –Total` and press `ENTER`.
7. Press `ENTER` on the subsequent screen to accept the reset.
8. Press `ENTER` again to return to the `FLOW READING OPTIONS` menu.
9. Note and record the current time.
10. Select `Totaliser` and change it to `Run`. Press `ENTER`.

```
FLOW READING OPTION     DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

 Data review
 Zero Cutoff (m/s)      :         0.010
 Set zero flow (m/s)    :         0.000
 Damping (secs)         :         10
 Totaliser              :        Stall
 Reset +Total
```

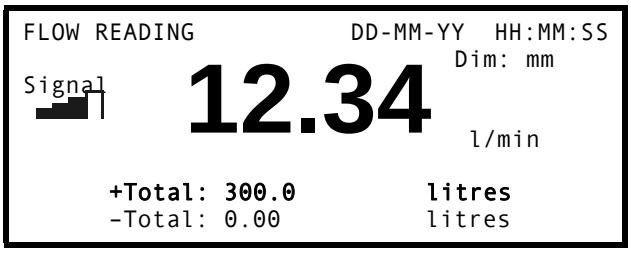
```
FLOW READING OPTION     DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Zero Cutoff (m/s)       :         0.00
 Set zero flow (m/s)    :         0.00
 Damping (secs)         :         10
 Totaliser              :        Run
 Reset +Total
 Reset –Total
```

Note: *the totalisers begin to count up as soon as* `Totaliser` *is set to* `Run`.

11. Scroll down and select `Exit` to return to the `FLOW READING` screen which will now indicate the instantaneous flow together with the totalised flow.

    Note that in some installations the measured flow can be in either direction. Where this is the case the upstream flow is shown separately in the `-Total` field.



Calculating the average flow

To calculate the average flow wait for the allotted monitoring period to expire then divide the indicated total flow by the time taken. This will give you the average flow in m/s, galls/hour or whatever units you select.

Note that in a bi-directional flow situation you must calculate the difference between the indicated positive and negative flow totals before carrying out the average flow rate calculation.

How to stop the totaliser temporarily

If you want to stop the totaliser temporarily for operational reasons, set the `Totaliser` option to `Stall` in the `FLOW READING OPTIONS` screen as described above. This will stop the totaliser operation without affecting its current values.

4: Data Logging & Communications (U4000)

4.1 How To Set Up The Basic Logging Application To Memory

This procedure shows you how to set up a basic logging session under manual start/stop control. The logged data is saved to the instrument's memory and can be downloaded to a PC at a later time. Either Flow Rate or Flow Rate and ±Totals can be logged to Memory, RS232 or both.

Setting up and starting the logging

1. With the U4000 operating in `FLOW READING` mode, check that the indicated flow units are the same as those you want to appear on the logger output (e.g. `l/min`).
2. Press the `Logger` function key to access the `REAL TIME LOGGER` screen.
3. Select `Log data to` and choose `Memory` to store the log to the instrument's internal memory.
4. Select `Logging interval` and enter the required period (e.g. `10 seconds`).

```
REAL TIME LOGGER          DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
Logging to Memory                 Dim: mm
 Unit                   : l/min
 Log name               : Quickstart
 Log data to            : Memory
 Logging interval       : 10 seconds
 Start date & time      : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
 Stop date & time       : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss

                           MM DD HH MM SS
 Remaining time         : mm dd hh mm ss
 Memory Rollover        : Overwrite
 Graph Y axis max.      : 50
 Log Totals             : +Total
 View log as text
 View log as graph
 START NOW
 Set Auto start
 Clear log
 Exit
```

5. Select `Log Totals` to log either `+Totals`, `-Totals` or `Both`, as shown.
6. Select `Clear log` if you want to discard any existing logging data.
7. Select `START NOW`.

```
LOG TOTALS                DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Select item to log and press ↵
  +Total
  -Total
  Both
  None
```

8. This screen appears only if a log already exists for the `QuickStart` site. It allows you to either `delete` or `save` the existing log, or cancel the `START NOW` request.

```
ERR:Log not empty         DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
                                  Dim: mm


      Press ↵ to confirm deletion
   Press △ to save log and continue
          Press ▽ to cancel
```

Monitoring the logged events as a table

1. The VIEW LOG AS TEXT screen displays the log events in date-stamped chronological order.

   Press key 5 to go to the top line of logged data or key 6 to go to the bottom line.

2. Press the ENTER key to return to the REAL TIME LOGGER screen. Then select Exit to return to the FLOW READING screen. Logging will continue to take place in the background.

```
VIEW LOG AS TEXT        DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
Logging to memory               Dim: mm
   Log:Quickstart
   Date        Time         Flow
   DD-MM-YY    hh:mm:ss     xxx.xx l/m
   DD-MM-YY    hh:mm:ss     xxx.xx l/m
   DD-MM-YY    hh:mm:ss     xxx.xx l/m
   DD-MM-YY    hh:mm:ss     xxx.xx l/m

 --------
   DD-MM-YY    hh:mm:ss     xxx.xx l/m
```

Key Point: There can be only one set of logged data per site. If a new data log is started on a site it will clear the existing data.

Monitoring the logged events as a graphic

1. If you want to view the logging progress graphically rather than as text, press the Logger function key to get to the REAL TIME LOGGER screen.
2. Select Graph Y axis max and enter a value slightly greater than the expected maximum flow.
3. Select View log as graph. This will open the VIEW LOG AS GRAPH screen shown below.
4. You can select the data at any point in time by scrolling along the time axis of the graph using the LEFT/RIGHT scroll keys (5 & 6). The data values for the selected point are then shown to the left of the graph. Keep the scroll key pressed for the cursor to move automatically.
5. If you want to change the value of the Y axis to improve the resolution of the graph press the UP/DOWN scroll keys. The maximum values will then increase/ decrease as appropriate.
6. To exit the VIEW LOG AS GRAPH screen and return to the REAL TIME LOGGER screen press ENTER.

```
REAL TIME LOGGER        DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
Logging to Memory               Dim: mm
 Unit                 : l/min
 Log name             : Quickstart
 Log data to          : Memory
 Logging interval     : 10 seconds
 Start date & time    : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
 Stop date & time     : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss

                        MM DD HH MM SS
 Remaining time       : mm dd hh mm ss
 Memory Rollover      : Overwrite
 Graph Y axis max.    : 50
 Log Totals           : +Total
 View log as text
 View log as graph
 START NOW
 Set Auto start
 Clear log
 Exit
```

```
VIEW LOG AS GRAPH       DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
                                Dim: mm
                50.00
Log: Quickstart
Point: XXX/XXX
Value: xx.xx
dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
               -50.00
```

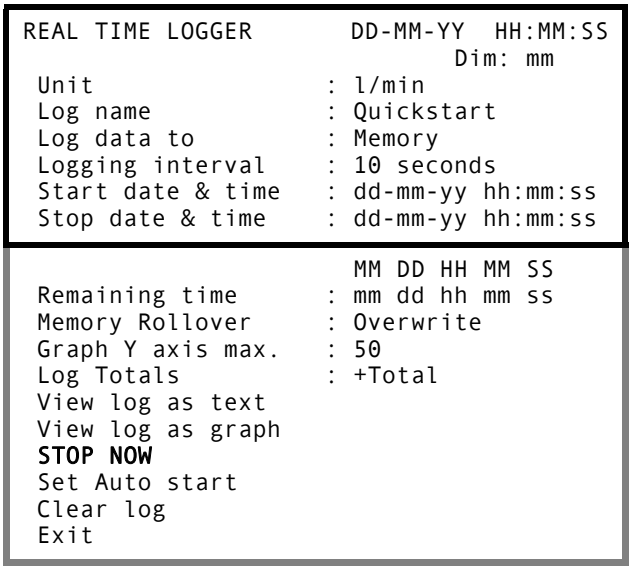
Monitoring the logged events at a later time

If you wish to monitor the logging progress at any time while you are operating in FLOW READING mode without interfering with the logging operation:

1. Press the Logger function key as described above to switch to the REAL TIME LOGGER screen.
2. Select View log as text or View log as graph, as required.

Stop logging

1. From the FLOW READING screen, press the Logger function key to access the REAL TIME LOGGER screen.
2. Select STOP NOW to cease logging. Note that the START NOW and STOP NOW options toggle depending on which was last selected.
3. Select Exit to return to the FLOW READING screen.
4. Note that the logged data will remain stored in the instrument's memory and can be accessed at any time as described above.


REAL TIME LOGGER DD-MM-YY HH:MM:SS
Dim: mm
Unit : l/min
Log name : Quickstart
Log data to : Memory
Logging interval : 10 seconds
Start date & time : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
Stop date & time : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
MM DD HH MM SS
Remaining time : mm dd hh mm ss
Memory Rollover : Overwrite
Graph Y axis max. : 50
Log Totals : +Total
View log as text
View log as graph
STOP NOW
Set Auto start
Clear log
Exit

4.2 How To Set Up Automatic (Timed) Logging Mode

This procedure shows you how to set up an auto logging session under timed start/stop control. The logged data is saved to the instrument's memory and can be downloaded to a PC at a later time.

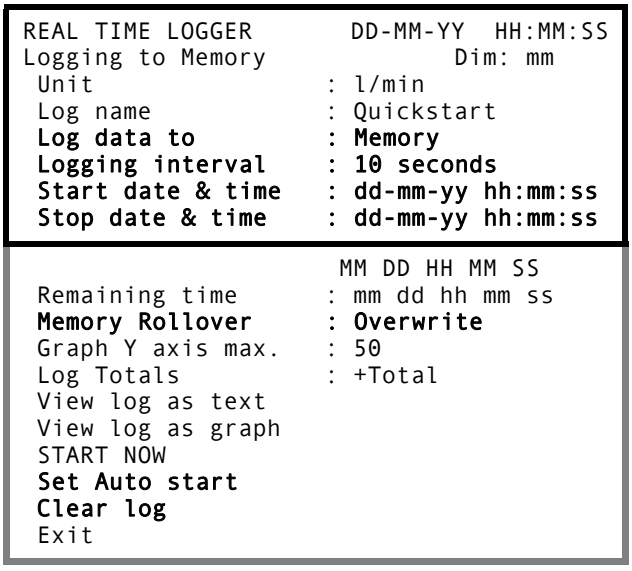
Starting point

This procedure assumes that the instrument has been correctly installed and is operating in the FLOW READING mode. Also that the instrument's date and time are correctly set.

Setting up, starting and cancelling auto logging

Key Point: When entering the Start and Stop times in this procedure, you must enter '00' in the seconds field rather than leave it blank, otherwise an error message is displayed.

1. With the U4000 instrument operating in FLOW READING mode, check that the indicated flow units are the same as those you want to appear on the logger output (e.g. l/min).
2. Press the Logger function key to access the REAL TIME LOGGER screen.
3. Select Log data to and choose Memory. This will store the log to the internal memory.
4. Select Logging interval and enter the required period (e.g. 10 seconds).
5. Select Log Totals to log either +Totals, -Totals or Both.
6. Select Start date & time and enter the date and time you wish logging to commence. Note this must be in the future.
7. Select Stop date & time and enter the date and time you wish logging to cease. Note this must be later than the start time.


REAL TIME LOGGER DD-MM-YY HH:MM:SS
Logging to Memory Dim: mm
Unit : l/min
Log name : Quickstart
Log data to : Memory
Logging interval : 10 seconds
Start date & time : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
Stop date & time : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
MM DD HH MM SS
Remaining time : mm dd hh mm ss
Memory Rollover : Overwrite
Graph Y axis max. : 50
Log Totals : +Total
View log as text
View log as graph
START NOW
Set Auto start
Clear log
Exit

8. If the instrument is to be left unattended for a long logging period of time the logged data could possibly fill the memory. Select the `Memory Rollover` option to either `Stop` or `Overwrite`. This determines what happens to the stored data if the memory becomes full. Similarly, select `Clear log` if you want to ensure that maximum memory is available.

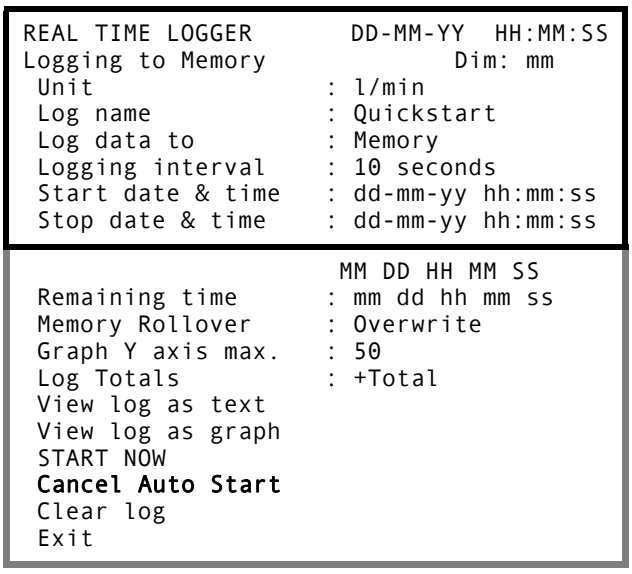
   Note: *if you select to clear all logs you will lose all the currently held log data.*

9. Select `Set auto start`. This enables the auto logging application.

   If `Set Auto start` is enabled with valid start and stop times then this entry will change to `Cancel Auto start`.

10. To cancel the automatic logging session before it commences, click the `Cancel Auto Start`.

11. Select `Exit` to return to the `FLOW READING` screen.


REAL TIME LOGGER DD-MM-YY HH:MM:SS
Logging to Memory Dim: mm
Unit : l/min
Log name : Quickstart
Log data to : Memory
Logging interval : 10 seconds
Start date & time : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
Stop date & time : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
MM DD HH MM SS
Remaining time : mm dd hh mm ss
Memory Rollover : Overwrite
Graph Y axis max. : 50
Log Totals : +Total
View log as text
View log as graph
START NOW
Cancel Auto Start
Clear log
Exit

Monitoring the logged events

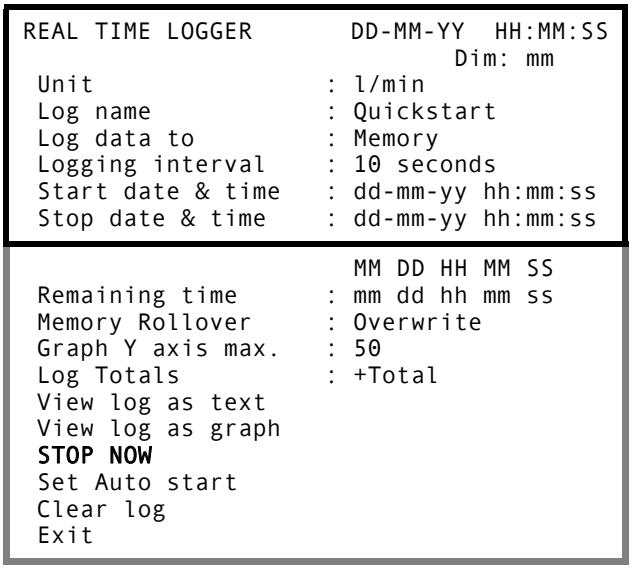
This is described in detail in Paragraph 4.1. If you wish to view the logging progress at any time while you are operating in `FLOW READING` mode, without interfering with the logging operation:

1. Press the `Logger` function key as described above to access the `REAL TIME LOGGER` screen.
2. Select `View log as text` or `View log as graph`, as required.

Manually stopping the auto logging session

1. The logging session will stop automatically at the programmed `Stop date & time`.
2. If you wish to manually stop logging earlier than programmed, press the `Logger` function key to access the `REAL TIME LOGGER` screen then select `STOP NOW` to cease logging.
3. Select `Exit` to return to the `FLOW READING` screen.

   The logged data will remain stored in the instrument's memory and can be viewed at any time as described above.


REAL TIME LOGGER DD-MM-YY HH:MM:SS
Dim: mm
Unit : l/min
Log name : Quickstart
Log data to : Memory
Logging interval : 10 seconds
Start date & time : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
Stop date & time : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
MM DD HH MM SS
Remaining time : mm dd hh mm ss
Memory Rollover : Overwrite
Graph Y axis max. : 50
Log Totals : +Total
View log as text
View log as graph
STOP NOW
Set Auto start
Clear log
Exit

4.3 How To Log Directly To A PC

Instead of logging to the instrument's internal memory, real time data logging to a PC can be accomplished as follows:

1. With the U4000 instrument operating in FLOW READING mode, press the Logger function key to access the REAL TIME LOGGER screen.
2. Select Log data to and press ENTER.
3. Select RS232 and press ENTER.
4. If necessary, change the Logging interval.
5. Select START NOW and press ENTER. Real time data logging to the PC will now commence at the specified logging interval.
6. To STOP logging to the PC, select STOP NOW from the REAL TIME LOGGER menu and press ENTER.

```
REAL TIME LOGGER        DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
                                  Dim: mm
 Unit                 : l/min
 Log name             : Quickstart
 Log data to          : RS232
 Logging interval     : 10 seconds
 Start date & time    : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss
 Stop date & time     : dd-mm-yy hh:mm:ss

                        MM DD HH MM SS
 Remaining time       : mm dd hh mm ss
 Memory Rollover      : Overwrite
 Graph Y axis max.    : 50
 Log Totals           : +Total
 View log as text
 View log as graph
 STOP NOW
 Set Auto start
 Clear log
 Exit
```

Note: *In order for the above procedure to work, the U4000 must be connected to the PC and the RS232/USB link already established.*

4.4 How To Log Directly To Both Memory and PC

Logging simultaneously to both the unit's internal memory and to the PC (or Printer) can be set up as follows:

1. From the REAL TIME LOGGER menu, select Log data to and then select Both.
2. Select START NOW to begin the logging session.

Key Point: This will only work if the U4000 is connected to the PC and the RS232 link has already been established. If the RS232 protocol has not been configured you can access the RS232 set-up screen by pressing the Comms button.

4.5 How To Download Logged Data To A PC

This procedure describes how to download stored data to a PC. It assumes that the U4000 is already connected to the PC's serial port and that RS232/USB communication has been established, as described in Paragraph 4.6.

1. Access the MAIN MENU.

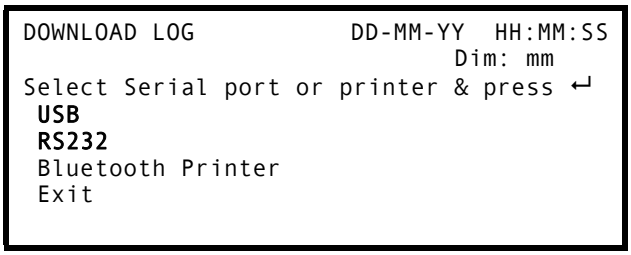
Note: *If this is done from the FLOW READING screen any logging currently taking place will be terminated.*

2. Select View Logged Data from the MAIN MENU.
3. Only two sites are available on the U4000. One non-editable site name (QuickStart) and one editable site name (default EmptySite1). Select Choose from list of sites and select one of these site names to download.

```
VIEW LOGGED DATA        DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
                                  Dim: mm
 Choose from list of sites
 View log as text
 View log as graph
 Graph Y axis max.  :          1.00
 Download log
 Clear log

 Exit
```

4. If you want to view the log prior to downloading it you can do so using the `View log as text` or `View log as graph` options.
5. When you are ready to begin downloading the log select `Download log`.
6. From the `DOWNLOAD LOG` screen select `USB` or `RS232` then select `Send` from the subsequent confirmation screen.
7. The selected logged data is now downloaded to the PC.
8. Upon completion select `Exit` to return to the `VIEW LOGGED DATA` screen.
9. On the `VIEW LOGGED DATA` screen you can now `Clear` the log if required or `Exit` directly back to the `MAIN MENU`.



Key Point: When using the USB to download data, make sure that the USB driver has been installed and the correct COM port has been set (see Paragraph 2.4).

4.6 Working With Portagraph II

Micronics Ltd supplies the 'Portagraph II Downloading and Graphing' software to make it easy for the user to downloading logged data to a PC. This software application automatically connects to the U4000 via the RS232 or USB serial interface. Logged data can then be downloaded and analysed using the Portagraph II graphing capability, or exported to Microsoft Excel® for more detailed graphing and analysis.

Portagraph II will automatically detect the unit's RS232 configuration (baud rate, data bits, parity, stop bits) so there is no need for the user to specifically set this up.

For full details of Portagraph II operation, refer to the Portagraph II user manual.

4.7 Printing

Logged data can be printed using an RS232-compatible printer.

4.7.1 How to print logged data using the RS232 printer

This procedure shows you how to set up and use the RS232 printer to print logged data.

Setting up an RS232 connection

1. Connect the U4000 instrument to the printer using the printer cable supplied. This cable is fitted with a 9-way D-Type plug terminated as follows:

   Pin 1 – N/C (No connection)
   Pin 2 – TxD data from U4000 to printer
   Pin 3 – RxD data from printer to U4000
   Pin 4 – N/C
   Pin 5 – Signal ground
   Pin 6 – N/C
   Pin 7 – N/C
   Pin 8 – N/C
   Pin 9 – N/C

2. Select Setup RS232 / USB from the MAIN MENU. This will access the SETUP RS232/USB screen shown here.
3. Set the RS232 parameters to comply with those for the printer.

   The parameters shown here are for the Seiko DPU-414 Thermal Printer.

4. Ensure that the printer has sufficient paper, is switched ON and ON LINE.

```
SETUP RS232 / USB      DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
                                 Dim: mm
 Handshaking           :          Xon/Xoff
 Baud Rate             :          1200
 Data Bits             :          8
 Stop Bits             :          1
 Parity                :          None
 New line              :          CR+LF

 Printer test          :
 Exit
```

5. To check that the U4000 printer interface is operational, select Printer test from the SETUP RS232/USB menu. If the RS232 interface is working correctly the following message will be printed:

Micronics Ltd
<unit serial number>

If nothing is printed, check that the RS232 parameter settings are correct for the printer and that the U4000 TxD and RxD signals are compatible with the printer's RS232 interface. A gender changer may be required to swap the TxD and RxD signals.

Printing logged data

1. Select View Logged Data from the MAIN MENU. This will display the VIEW LOGGED DATA screen shown.
2. Select Choose from list of sites and select the site name for the log you want to print.
3. When you are ready to begin printing the log select Download log.

```
VIEW LOGGED DATA       DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
                                 Dim: mm
 Choose from list of sites
 View log as text
 View log as graph
 Graph Y axis max.  :          1.00
 Download log
 Clear log

 Exit
```

4. From the DOWNLOAD LOG screen select RS232. This will open the SETUP RS232/USB screen shown below.

```
DOWNLOAD LOG           DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS
                                 Dim: mm
Select Serial port or printer & press ↵
 USB
 RS232
 Bluetooth Printer
 Exit
```

5. Select Send from the SETUP RS232/USB screen. The printer should now start printing.
6. The message screen will be displayed while printing takes place (see next page).

```
SETUP RS232/USB        DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS


Send
Exit
```

7. Printing will continue until all logged data is output or until the ↵ key is pressed.

   The printer will continue printing until its print buffer is empty, which may take a few minutes.

```
SETUP RS232/USB          DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Data is being downloaded on RS232

        This screen will clear
      when download is completed.
        Press↵ to cancel Download
```

4.8 Operation with the Calec®ST Energy Totaliser

The U3000/U4000 can be operated with the Calec® ST Energy Totaliser, which allows accumulated Energy measurement to be made. In this configuration, one Pt100 (or Pt500) temperature sensor is fitted to the output pipe (hot side) and another to the return pipe (cold side). The temperature difference (ΔT = *Thot - Tcold)*, measured by the Calec® ST Energy Totaliser, together with the pulse input from the U3000/U4000, allows the Calec® ST Energy Totaliser to calculate and display the accumulated Energy absorbed by the heating system.

4.8.1 Pulse output

When working with the Calec® ST Energy Totaliser, the U3000/U4000 normal pulse output is not used. Instead, a pulse whose frequency is proportional to the flow rate is independently generated and output on ALARM1 or ALARM2 outputs. This gives a more stable reading, than the pulse "packets" that would normally be output.

4.8.2 Connecting the U3000/U4000 to the Calec® ST Energy Totaliser

Connect the U3000/U4000 to the Calec® ST Energy Totaliser as follows:

1. Connect ALARM1+ (or ALARM2+) to the Calec's Pulse input + (10)
2. Connect ALARM1- (or ALARM2-) to the Calec's Pulse input - (11)

4.8.3 Configuring the U3000/U4000

Configure the U3000/U4000 frequency pulse output using the following procedure:

1. From the `FLOW READING` screen, press the `Options` key to select the `FLOW READING OPTIONS` menu, shown.

   Note: You may need to enter the password first.

2. Scroll down to `Alarm Settings` and press `ENTER` to select the `ALARM SETTINGS` menu shown below.

```
FLOW READING OPTION     DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

 Data review
 Zero Cutoff (m/s)      :         0.010
 Set zero flow (m/s)    :         0.000
 Damping (secs)         :         10
 Totaliser              :        Run
 Reset +Total
```

```
 Reset -Total
 Calibration factor     :         1.000
 Roughness factor       :         0.010
 Alarm Settings         :
 Max Pulse Freq (Hz)    :         10.00
 Flow at Max Frequency  :         200.00
 Calculated Pulse Value:          2.00
 Diagnostics
 Exit
```

3. Select Alarm 1 Mode and press ENTER to select the ALARM1 MODE menu shown below:

```
ALARM SETTINGS          DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Alarm1 Mode               Off
Alarm1 Level          :
Alarm2 Mode               Off
Alarm2 Level          :
Exit
```

4. Scroll down to Frequency and press ENTER.
5. This return to the ALARM SETTINGS menu which will indicate Frequency on the Alarm 1 Mode field as shown below.

```
ALARM1 MODE             DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Off
Low
High
Volume
On Flow Error
Alarm Test
Frequency
```

6. Select Exit to return to the FLOW READING OPTIONS menu.

```
ALARM SETTINGS          DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

Alarm1 Mode               Frequency
Alarm1 Level          :
Alarm2 Mode               Off
Alarm2 Level          :
Exit
```

7. Scroll down to select Max Pulse Freq. (Hz) and press ENTER.
8. Enter either 10Hz or 200Hz and press ENTER.
9. Select Flow at Max Frequency and press ENTER.
10. Enter the maximum flow rate corresponding to 10Hz (or 200Hz) and press ENTER.
11. The Calculated Pulse Value should indicate a value which must be used by the Imp value on the Calec. This is a non-editable value.
12. Select Exit and press ENTER to return to the FLOW READING screen. The message 'Frequency Pulse is ON' should now be displayed on the status line of the display (line 2).

```
FLOW READING OPTION     DD-MM-YY  HH:MM:SS

 Data review
 Zero Cutoff (m/s)      :          0.010
 Set zero flow (m/s)    :          0.000
 Damping (secs)         :          10
 Totaliser              :         Run
 Reset +Total
 Reset -Total
 Calibration factor     :          1.000
 Roughness factor       :          0.010
 Alarm Settings         :
 Max Pulse Freq (Hz)    :          10.00
 Flow at Max Frequency  :          200.00
 Calculated Pulse Value:           2.00
 Diagnostics
 Exit
```

Note: *ALARM 2 can be used instead of ALARM 1. The procedure is identical except that* `Alarm 2 Mode` *is selected and the frequency pulse output is connected to ALARM2+ and ALARM2-.*

4.8.4 Configuring the Calec® ST Energy Totaliser

Two parameters need to be entered to allow operation with the U3000/U4000. These are:

Maximum Input Frequency

The *Maximum Input Frequency* should be the same as that set in the U3000/U4000, i.e. 10Hz or 200Hz.

Volume per pulse (Imp)

The *Volume per pulse* value should be the same as that indicated in the U3000/U4000 `Calculated Pulse Value`.

Both of these values can be entered using the Calec's `Inputs` menu. Refer to the Calec's User Manual for further details.

Example

Consider the U3000/U4000 configured as follows for a 114mm stainless steel pipe:

Max Pulse Freq. (Hz) = 200Hz
Flow at max Freq = 20.0 l/s
Calculated Pulse Value = 0.1

The U3000/U4000 reads a mean flow rate of 72.08 m3/h.

1. Select Calec `Inputs` and program as follows:

   F = 200Hz
   Imp = 0.1

2. Select Calec `Instant` then scroll to :

   Δ T = 36.78°K

   P = 3043.344

   Q= 72.023

   K = 1.149

The calculated value of P is given by: $P = k \times Q \times \Delta T = 3043.7kW$

This verifies the correct U3000/U4000 with the Calec® ST Energy Totaliser.

5: Maintenance & Repair

This instrument does not contain any user-serviceable parts. The following notes are provided as a guide to general equipment care

WARNING

Do not disassemble this unit unless advised by Micronics. Return the unit to an approved service agent or place of purchase for further advice.

1. Ensure the unit is disconnected from the mains, then wipe the exterior of the instrument with a clean, damp cloth or paper towel. Do not use a solvent-based cleaning fluid on the instrument as it could damage the instrument surface.
2. Ensure all cables and connectors are kept clean and free from grease or contaminants. Connectors may be cleaned with a general purpose cleaner if necessary.
3. Avoid the use of excessive grease/ultrasonic couplant on the sensors as this may impair the performance of the equipment. Excessive grease/couplant can be removed from the sensors and guide rails using an absorbent paper towel and a general purpose solvent cleaner.
4. We recommend that the ultrasonic couplant is replaced on the sensors every 6 months, especially on pipes where the application is too hot to touch. If the signal level drops below 30% this is also an indication that the sensors need re-greasing.
5. Regularly check all cables/parts for damage. Replacement parts are available from Micronics.
6. Ensure the person who services your instrument is qualified to do so. If in doubt, return the instrument to Micronics with a detailed report of the nature of any problem.
7. Take suitable precautions when using any materials to clean the sensors.
8. The instrument and sensors should be calibrated at least once every 12 months. Contact Micronics or your local service agent for details.
9. When returning product to Micronics make sure it is clean and please notify Micronics if the instrument has been in contact with any hazardous substances.
10. If the instrument was supplied with dust or dirt caps make sure they are re-fitted when the instrument is not in use.

6: Troubleshooting

6.1 Overview

If you have a problem with your flow monitoring system it can be due to any of the following:

Faulty instrument

Blank instrument display:

- Loss of power supply to the instrument.
- Internal power supply fuse ruptured.

Scrambled instrument display

- Reboot the instrument by temporarily disconnecting its power supply.

Incorrect setup

A low, or zero, signal could be caused by incorrect set-up such as:

- Incorrect site data entered into the instrument.
- Incorrect or non-matching ultrasonic transducers selected for use.
- Incorrectly fitted transducers – lack of couplant applied, incorrect spacing, insecure attachment.
- Poor connections between the probes and the instrument.

Application problem

If you are certain that the instrument is healthy and suitably set-up for the current site; and the probes are properly assembled and fitted correctly, there could be an application problem concerned with the site.

Check such conditions such as:

Poor pipe outer surface quality

- Uneven surface preventing good surface contact with the transducer.
- Flaking paint (should be removed).
- Variable air gap in concrete-covered pipes affecting the ultrasonic signal quality.

Poor internal pipe construction

- Rough internal pipe walls affecting fluid flow (see roughness factor).
- Internal welds positioned in the transducer signal path affecting the signal quality.
- The ‘drippings’ in galvanised-dipped pipes or other irregularities interfering with the signal path.

Incorrect probe location

- Transducers located too close to bends or valves, disturbing the flow profile.
- Transducers located too close to insertion probes, disturbing the flow profile.
- For horizontal pipework transducers should not be positioned on the top of the pipe.

Poor fluid conditions within the pipe

- Fluid contains bubbles, high particle density or sludge.
- Air in the top of the pipe.

Low fluid flow within the pipe

- Pipe obstructions.
- Malfunctioning valve not opening fully (or closed inadvertently).

Liquid content problems

- Multiple liquid contents do not comply accurately to expected sound speed criteria.
- Very hot pipe almost turns water to steam and therefore exhibits the wrong speed characteristics – could be due to reduced pipe pressure.
- Flashover – liquid turns into a gas because of lower than required pressure.

6.2 General Troubleshooting Procedure

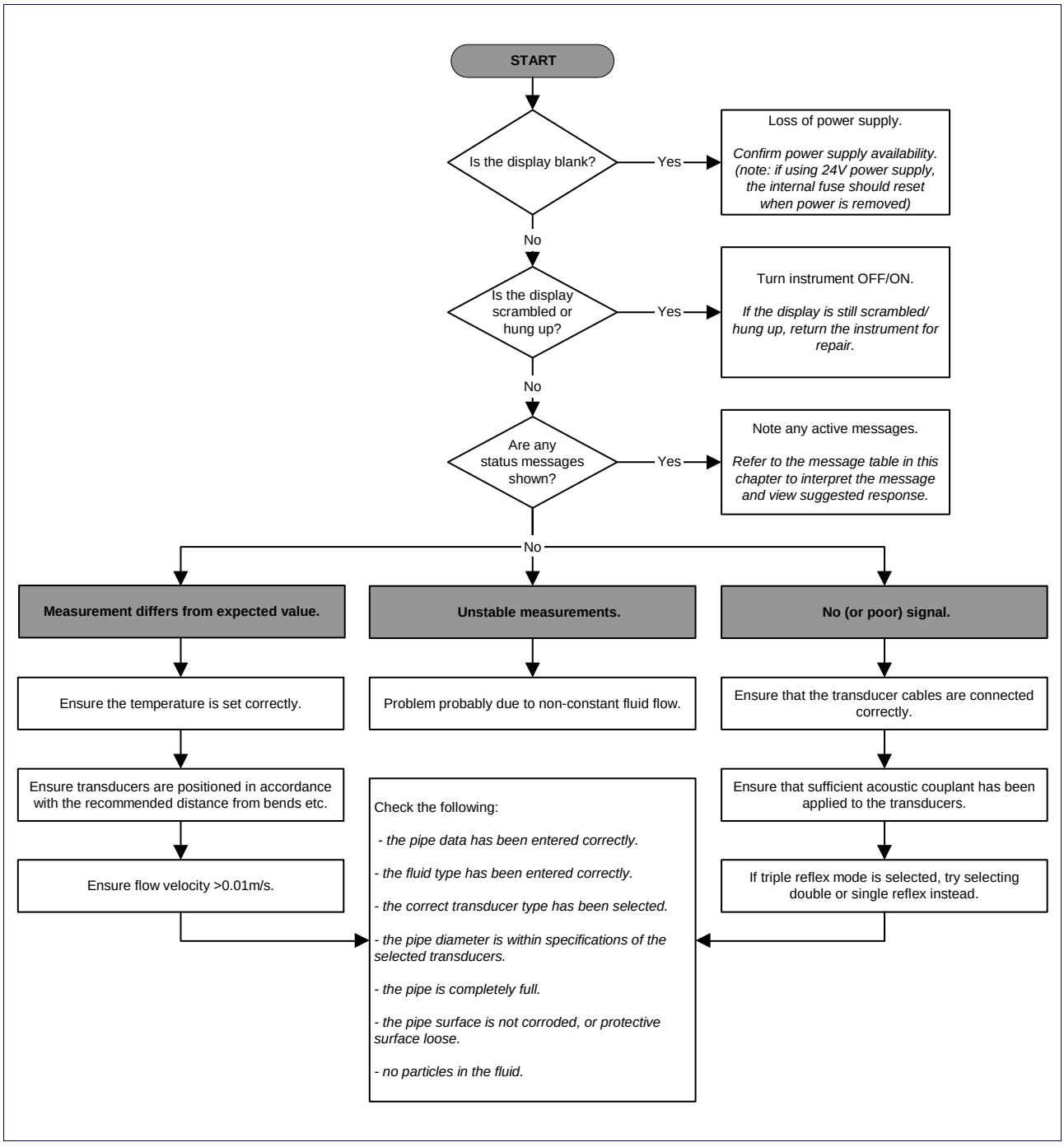

START
Is the display blank?
Yes
Loss of power supply.
Confirm power supply availability. (note: if using 24V power supply, the internal fuse should reset when power is removed)
No
Is the display scrambled or hung up?
Yes
Turn instrument OFF/ON.
If the display is still scrambled/ hung up, return the instrument for repair.
No
Are any status messages shown?
Yes
Note any active messages.
Refer to the message table in this chapter to interpret the message and view suggested response.
No
Measurement differs from expected value.
Unstable measurements.
No (or poor) signal.
Ensure the temperature is set correctly.
Problem probably due to non-constant fluid flow.
Ensure that the transducer cables are connected correctly.
Ensure transducers are positioned in accordance with the recommended distance from bends etc.
Ensure that sufficient acoustic couplant has been applied to the transducers.
Ensure flow velocity >0.01m/s.
If triple reflex mode is selected, try selecting double or single reflex instead.
Check the following:
- the pipe data has been entered correctly.
- the fluid type has been entered correctly.
- the correct transducer type has been selected.
- the pipe diameter is within specifications of the selected transducers.
- the pipe is completely full.
- the pipe surface is not corroded, or protective surface loose.
- no particles in the fluid.

Figure 6.1 Troubleshooting chart

6.3 Warning and Status Messages

FLOW RATE ERRORS	
ERR:No flow signal	***Interpretation:*** This message appears when the transducers cannot send or receive signals to each other. ***Response:*** Firstly check that all cables are connected, transducers are on the pipe correctly with sufficient couplant on the face. This condition could also be due to a partially empty pipe, aerated liquid, particulate content too high or when the condition of the pipe being measured is poor.
Flow signal is poor	***Interpretation:*** This warning appears when the signal is lower than 25%. ***Response:*** This could be due to an application problem, a poor quality pipe – see also the conditions for No flow signal (above). Check for sufficient couplant.
ERR:Zero cut-off!	***Interpretation:*** You have entered an out-of-range value in the Zero cutoff field in the Options menu. ***Response:*** Enter a valid number.
Totaliser beyond maximum!	***Interpretation:*** The totaliser has overflowed its maximum count. The counter will roll-over and restart from zero but this message alerts you to the fact. ***Response:*** Reset the totaliser as described in Paragraph 3.5.
PULSE ERRORS	
Pulse Rate > Max	***Interpretation:*** The flow rate exceeds the capability of the pulse output – i.e. too many pulses per second are required than can be achieved. ***Response:*** Narrow the pulse width time or increase the volume per pulse, as described in Paragraph 3.4.2.
ERR:Pulse volume!	***Interpretation:*** You have entered an out-of-range value in the Pulse volume error field in the PULSE OUTPUT menu – see Paragraph 3.4.2. ***Response:*** Enter a valid number.
ERR:Pulse width!	***Interpretation:*** You have entered an out-of-range value in the Pulse width error field in the PULSE OUTPUT menu – see Paragraph 3.4.2. ***Response:*** Enter a valid number.

4-20mA ERRORS	
ERR:mA out>Max!	***Interpretation:*** The actual flow is higher than the maximum set on the mA range. ***Response:*** Re-scale the 4-20mA output to be able to cope with the higher flow – see Paragraph 3.4.1.
Calibration 20mA Error!	NOTE: The 4-20mA output is calibrated before the instrument leaves the factory and should not require further adjustment. ***Interpretation:*** You have adjusted the DAC outside its accepted range when calibrating the 20mA signal output. ***Response:*** Re-calibrate the 4-20mA output – see Paragraph 3.4.1.
Calibration 4mA Error!	NOTE: The 4-20mA output is calibrated before the instrument leaves the factory and should not require further adjustment. ***Interpretation:*** You have adjusted the DAC outside its accepted range when calibrating the 4mA signal output. ***Response:*** Re-calibrate the 4-20mA output – see Paragraph 3.4.1.
DATA LOGGING ERRORS (U4000 only)	
ERR:Log not empty!	***Interpretation:*** When using QuickStart and manually starting a log, this message is displayed to warn you that a log already exists. The screen will offer the option to cancel the logging, or save the log to another site. ***Response:*** Attempt to save the existing log, then re-start logging. If logging still fails to start, and the error message remains, then either all the sites are in use or all the Logger memory is full. Check for any unwanted log files and delete them.
ERR:Log memory full	***Interpretation:*** This occurs when all the data logger memory locations are filled. The effect on the logging process will depend on the setting of the Memory rollover field in the REAL TIME LOGGER screen (which may be set to Stop or Overwrite). ***Response:*** Clear the logger memory, as described in Paragraph 4.2.

SET-UP ERRORS	
ERR:Pipe OD range!	***Interpretation:*** You have entered an out-of-range value for the pipe outside diameter dimension – i.e. larger or smaller than the unit or sensor can be used on. ***Response:*** Enter a valid number.
ERR:Wall thk. range!	***Interpretation:*** You have entered an out-of-range value for the pipe wall thickness dimension – accepted range is 1mm - 75mm. ***Response:*** Enter a valid number.
ERR:Lining thick. range!	***Interpretation:*** You have entered an out-of-range value for the lining thickness dimension – acceptable range is 0mm - 25mm. ***Response:*** Enter a valid number.
ERR:Temperature range!	***Interpretation:*** You have entered an out-of-range value for the fluid Temperature. Accepted temperature range -20°C to +300°C. ***Response:*** Enter a valid number.
ERR:Invalid Date or Time!	***Interpretation:*** The entered Date or Time is invalid, or when setting up 'timed' data logging the Stop time is set earlier than the Start time. ***Response:*** Enter a valid Date and Time.
ERR:Invalid Sensor or Mode	***Interpretation:*** The selected temperature is higher than the maximum allowed for the sensor type. ***Response:*** Select alternative sensors or change the temperature.
Mode: Err Type	***Interpretation:*** The selected sensors are invalid and the mode cannot be verified. ***Response:*** Select a valid sensor type and choose a mode that gives a non-zero separation distance.

6.4 Diagnostics Display

This feature is designed for advanced users and is intended to provide information that will aid the user to diagnose problems – e.g. no signal strength.

When operating in the `FLOW READING` mode you can access a diagnostics screen by pressing the `Options` function key and then selecting `Diagnostics` from the `FLOW READING OPTIONS` screen. This will display the operating values for the following parameters.

Calculated time (µs)

This is a value the instrument predicts will be the time in µsecs that it should take for the acoustic wave to propagate across a particular pipe size. This value is ascertained from the data entered by the user. i.e. Pipe size, material, sensor set etc.

Actual time (µs)

This is the value the instrument measures as the time taken for the acoustic wave to propagate across the pipe. It is used to see if the signal is being taken from the burst, at the correct time to get the strongest signal. This value is normally a few µs below the calculated µs value. If, however, this value is much greater than the calculated time then there is a problem with the set-up.

Flow (m/s)

This displays flow velocity in m/sec to 3 decimal places.

Signal strength

This is the averaged value of Signal and should be a value between 800 and 1600 – where 800 is approximately 50%, and 1600 is approximately 100%.

Gain

Gain values are typically in the range 600 to 850.

Switches

Typical Switches values are `None` and `*10`. On small pipes (and when using the test block) the value should be `None`. A Switch value of *100 indicates poor sensor set-up or poor connections.

UP/DN time difference

The difference in transit times between the upstream and downstream signals due to the fluid flow.

Fluid propagation rate

This is the sound speed of the fluid calculated using the data entered by the user.

Sensor separation

The same value as displayed in the setup screen.

7: Options

7.1 Options Common To Both The U3000/U4000

The following options are common to both the U3000 and U4000 instruments:

7.1.1 High temperature transducers

Type 'A-HT' and type 'B-HT' transducers are available for operation over the temperature range -20°C to +200°C. These high temperature transducers can be used over an identical pipe diameter ranges as the standard type ‘A-ST’ and type ‘B-ST’ transducers. The probe dimensions, guide rail fittings and cable connection are also identical to the standard ‘A-ST’ and ‘B-ST’ transducers.

7.1.2 Large pipe diameter transducers

Type ‘D’ transducers are available for use with pipe diameters in the range 1500mm to 5000mm, operating over the temperature range -20°C to +80°C. The type ‘D’ transducer kit is supplied in a separate case and includes the sensors together with ratchet straps and guide rails for attaching to the pipe.

7.1.3 Guide rail options

The standard method of securing the guide rail to the pipe is by stainless steel banding. However, optional end plates are available to allow fixing by chain.

7.1.4 Extended signal cable options

Normally the U3000/U4000 is supplied with 3m signal cable lengths. However, 1m and 5m lengths are available as options.

If required, custom signal cables with lengths up to 100m can also be supplied. Consult Micronics Ltd for further information and availability.

7.1.5 High temperature interface cable

Where the pipe temperature exceeds 80°C, a pair of 0.5m RG174 high temperature interface cables are available to protect the standard transducer signal coaxial cables. The high temperature interface cables have a maximum temperature rating of 200°C.

7.2 U4000 Options Only

7.2.1 Heat meter

This factory fitted option allows the U4000 to calculate the heat energy between an inlet and outlet pipe at different temperatures for a given flow rate. When this option is specified, two Pt100 thermocouples are supplied with the instrument. Contact Micronics Ltd Sales for further information and availability.

7.2.2 MODBUS

The U4000 MODBUS RTU option is fully compliant to the MODBUS specifications. As standard they have an RS485 or RS232 port. Contact Micronics Ltd Sales for further information and availability.

Note: *Other options are continually being developed for the U4000. Contact Micronics Ltd Sales for further information and availability.*

Appendix A: Specification

GENERAL	
DSP Measurement Technique:	Transit time.
Timing Resolution:	50 pico-second, continuous signal level indication on display.
Flow Velocity Range:	Minimum Velocity 0.1m/s; Max Velocity 20m/s: Bi-directional.
Turn Down Ratio:	200:1
Accuracy:	±0.5% to ±3% of flow reading for flow rate >0.2m/s and Pipe OD >75mm. ±3% of flow reading for flow rate >0.2m/s and Pipe OD in range 13mm - 75mm. ±6% of flow reading for flow rate < 0.2m/s.
Repeatability:	±0.5% of measured value or ±0.02m/s whichever is the greater.
Reynolds Number Correction:	Flow velocity corrected for Reynolds number over entire velocity range.
Response Time:	< 500ms depending on pipe diameter.
Selectable Flow Units:	VELOCITY: m/sec, ft/sec. VOLUME: l/s, l/min, l/h, gal/s gal/min, gal/h, USgals/s, USgals/min, USgals/h, Barrel/h, Barrel/day, m^3/s, m^3/min, m^3/h.
Selectable Volume Units:	litres, m^3.
Total Volume:	12 Digits - forward and reverse.
APPLICABLE FLUID TYPES	
Fluid Condition:	Clean liquids or oils that have less than 3% by volume of particulate content. Applications include river water, sea water, potable water, demineralised water, glycol/water mix, hydraulic systems and diesel oil.
APPLICABLE PIPE TYPES	
Pipe Materials:	Any sonic conducting medium such as Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, Copper, UPVC, PVDF, Concrete, Galvanised Steel, Mild Steel, Glass, Brass. Including Lined Pipes - Epoxy, Rubber, Steel, Plastic.
Pipe Dimension (outside diameter):	Min 13mm; Max 5000mm (with 'D' sensor set).
Pipe Wall Thickness:	1mm - 75mm.
Pipe Lining:	Applicable pipe linings include Rubber, Glass, Concrete, Epoxy, Steel.
Pipe Lining Thickness:	0mm – 25mm.
Pipe Wall Temperature Range:	Standard sensor operating temperature is -20°C to +135°C. Optional high temperature sensor operating temperature is -20°C to +200°C.

TRANSDUCER SETS	
Standard:	Temperature Range -20°C to +135°C. 'A-ST' (standard) 13 mm…115 mm pipe O.D. 'B-ST' (standard) 50 mm…2000 mm pipe O.D. Protection: IP54 standard, IP67 optional
High Temperature:	Temperature Range -20°C to +200°C 'A-HT' (High Temp) 13 mm…115mm pipe O.D. 'B-HT' (High Temp) 50 mm…2000mm pipe O.D.
Optional:	Temperature Range -20°C to +80°C (0.5MHz). 'D' 1500 mm…5000 mm pipe O.D.
DATA LOGGER (U4000 only)	
Data Logged:	Standard: All measurement parameters and flow reading Optional: Totalised values
No. data points:	Standard: 98K data points (may be affected by totaliser) Optional: 196K data points (may be affected by totaliser)
Time Stamping:	All data points are date & time stamped.
No. Sites:	1 (non-editable) and 1 (editable)
Logging Interval:	User programmable 5 secs to 1hr
Operating Modes:	Logging stopped when memory full Logging continues on memory overflow with old date overwritten.
Logged Data Transfer:	Logged data can be transferred to PC via RS232 or USB
LANGUAGES	
Standard Supported Languages:	English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Norwegian, Dutch, Swedish.
OUTPUTS	
Serial Interface:	RS232 and USB 2.0 Full Speed (12Mbits/sec) mode, USB software driver provided.
Logged Data	Can be output to PC or Printer
Current Output: No. Channels Format: Resolution: Error Currents: Isolation: Maximum Load:	 1 4–20mA, 0–20mA, 0–16mA. 0.1% of full scale. Any between 0–26mA. 1500V Opto-isolated from unit. 620 Ohms.
Pulse Output TTL: Number Available: Isolation: Pulse Repetition Rate: Pulse Width: Max Current: Max Voltage:	 1 – Opto-isolated MOSFET relay. 1500V opto isolated from unit. User programmable from 1 to 250 ppm. User programmable from 2ms to 500ms. 500mA. 48V

Alarms:	
Number of Channels Available:	2 – opto-isolated MOSFET relay.
Isolation:	1500V opto isolated from unit.
Relay Contact Mode:	N/O when switching condition is False Closed when switching condition is True
Alarm Functions:	The two relays can be configured to operate when: • a predefined MINimum or MAXimum flow rate is exceeded. • a specified VOLume is measured. • a signal Error condition occurs • manual alarm test
ELECTRICAL	
Supply Voltage:	
Mains Input Voltage:	86V to 264V a.c.
Mains Input Frequency:	47Hz to 63Hz
Power Consumption:	10.5W.
Alternative Input Supply:	24Va.c./d.c. 1A max.
MECHANICAL	
Enclosure:	
Material:	ABS and aluminium.
Dimensions:	230mm x 180mm x 120mm
Weight:	1.2kg
Protection:	IP65.
Fixing:	Wall mountable
Keypad:	
No. Keys:	15 key tactile feedback membrane keypad
Display:	
Format:	240 x 64 pixel graphic display, high contrast black-on-white, with backlight.
Viewing Angle:	Min 30°, typically 40°.
Active Area:	127mm (W) x 34mm (H)
Overlay:	Standard English, Optional overlays available
ENVIRONMENTAL	
Operating Temperature:	–20°C to +50°C.
Storage Temperature:	–55°C to +75°C.
Operating Humidity:	90% RH MAX at +50°C.
APPROVALS	
Safety:	BS EN 61010-1:2001
EMC:	BS EN 61326 - 1:2006, BS EN 61326-2-3:2006.
Environmental:	BS EN 60068-1:1995, BS EN 60068-2-1:2007, BS EN 60068-2-2:2007

SHIPPING INFORMATION	
Box Dimensions:	410mm x 205mm x 355mm.
Weight:	7.5 kg.
Volumetric Weight:	5. kg.
Micronics reserve the right to alter any specification without notification.	

CE Declaration of Conformity

micronics

CE Declaration of Conformity

Micronics Ltd

Knaves Beech Business Centre
Davies Way, Loudwater,
High Wycombe, Bucks.
HP10 9QR

Ultrasonic Clamp on Flow Meter
Ultraflow U3000 and U4000 Models

This product is manufactured in accordance with the following Directives and Standards.

Directive 2004/108/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility.

Directive 2006/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits.

BS EN 61010-1:2001 Safety requirement for electrical equipment for measurement control and laboratory use. Part 1 General requirements

BS EN61326-1:2006 Electrical equipment for measurement control and laboratory use EMC requirements. Part 1: General requirements

BS EN61326-2-3:2006 Electrical equipment for measurement control and laboratory use EMC requirements. Part 2-3: Particular requirements – Test configuration and performance criteria for transducers with integrated ore remote signal conditioning.

(Included accessory battery charger not manufactured by Micronics complies with EN61204 – 3)

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the equipment specified above conforms to the above Directive(s) and Standard(s).

Signature: _____

Printed Name: Michael Farnon

Title: Managing Director

Date: 25th January 2010

Registered Office: Micronics Limited, Knaves Beech Business Centre, Davies Way, Loudwater, Buckinghamshire, HP10 9QR
Web site: www.micronicsltd.co.uk Tel: +44 (1628) 810456 Fax: +44 (1628) 531540
Directors: E.J. Farnon, M.A. Farnon
Registration No. 1289680 V.A.T. Registration No. 303 6190 91